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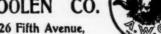
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BOX 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

The attraction of the British army for the Irish has long been a subject of comment among those who have heard the loudly proclaimed enmity of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle toward everything English. The British colors have a magnetic power over the most Irish of Irishmen that is little short of remarkable, if we of Irishmen that is little short of remarkable, if we are to credit the much-heralded Hibernian antipathy for whatever smacks of England. Among the most distinguished soldiers of the United Kingdom have been Irishmen, the list being headed by the greatest of English captains, the Duke of Wellington. Sydney Brooks, the London correspondent of Harper's Weekly, is puzzled by this incongruity, and writes that the dispassionate invited in the Light official is always conferenced by dealth. quirer into Irish affairs is always confronted by doubt quirer into Irish affairs is always confronted by doubt as to how far the Irish people really care for home rule. "There they are," he says, "proclaiming themselves the eternal enemies of the British Empire, yet fighting its battles and extending its dominions; posing before the world as a nation held down by force, yet themselves supplying the bulk of the recruits for the army of subjugation." Mr. Brooks then proceeds to show that the realiting of the Irish party in Parliament is pressly a by politics of the Irish party in Parliament is merely a bypointes of the Irish party in Parliament is merely a by-product, and that those most interested in the welfare of Ireland see that the salvation of the isle is to come not through the political agitation at Westminster, but through the activities of such bodies as the Sinn-Feiners, the Gaelic League, the agricultural co-operative movement, the active work of the Agricultural Co-operative move-ment, the active work of the Agricultural Department, and the new turn of the mind toward the constructive and the concrete and the slowly growing sense of inter-dependence, individualism and self-reliance. The breaking up of the power of the landlords of Ireland through the recent Peasant proprietor act, which gave to the Irish the right to own their own lands, has done much to eliminate the old antagonism toward England and to relegate the fire-eating Fenian and the dynamiter to obscurity.

The widely much-discussed and condemned old-age pension law, which went into operation a year ago, is putting the Irish at home in a condition which to a certain extent makes them the envy of some of their brethren in this country with whom fortune has not gone well. Talking the other day with an Irishman we heard this complaint from him: "That old-age law is not doing our folks any too much good in the old country. I received a letter from a friend in County Antrim, who told me that he had offered a good position to my brother-in-law, who had refused it, saying that the old folks had a pen-sion now that would enable him to stay comfortably with them during the winter."

Whatever else the European military system has done for the armies of the Asiatic nations, that it has certainly brought about the deterioration of their cavalry is the conclusion of the Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India. There is not a single instance on record, it says, of a Russian or Austrian infantry square being broken by Turkish or Tartar cavalry during the wars of the eigh-teenth century, nor did the Mamelukes succeed in breaking a French square in Napoleon's Egyptian campaign. Yet Napoleon himself said that one Mameluke was a match for two French hussars, though a hundred French hussars could defeat two hundred Mamelukes. So marked is the deterioration of the Asiatic cavalry that Turkey has now to procure its remounts from Russia and Hungary, and the only respectable cavalry force in the whole of Persia is the brigade organized under the name of Cossacks by some Russian cavalry officers. From the earliest times to the introduction of European methods cavalry was considered in Asiatic and Oriental lands the chief, or even the only, arm worth taking into account in war. In prehistoric times the war chariot seems to have played the part of cavalry on the field of battle, if one

may judge from the early narratives of the Grecian po and the ancient wall paintings found in Egypt and syria. The Persians employed masses of cavalry in the syria. The Persians employed masses of cavalry in the field, and the armies with which Darius and Xerxes invaded Greece owed their ill success in great measure to their inability to transport any large number of horses across the sea. The transport system was an important feature, it will thus be seen, even in those days. If either of those great monarchs could have utilized his cavalry on the battlefields of Europe the history of the world might have been entirely changed. Without horses the Persian was as helpless as a swan on a turnpike the Persian was as helpless as a swan on a turnpike road, for the Greeks had already brought a system of infantry tactics to some degree of perfection. Though the Romans early thought their solid phalanx was impenetrable to hostile horsemen, they had some sharp lessons to learn from Hannibal's Numidian horse, but the importance of cavalry was not brought home convincingly to them till the legions of the Parthians overwhelmed them with their active and numerous cavalry. The ra-pidity with which the followers of Mohammed overran eastern and western lands, from the Hindu Kush to the Pyrennees, proved the truth then of the Arab proverb, that "victory is bound up in the tail of a horse." The armies of Genghis Khan and of Timur were also composed entirely of horsemen, and the Mamelukes, which the Sultans of Egypt raised to fight the Crusaders, were all mounted men, and to their efficiency was due the failures of the crusades. How slow Europe was in appreciating the value of mounted soldiers is shown by the fact that the splendid cavalry regiments raised by Cromwell were the first force of what is called the regular cavalry in Great Britain, but they were disbanded at the Restora-tion. Great Britain seems to-day to halt between two opinions as to the proper role of cavalry. After the South African war there was a considerable body of ex-pert opinion that declared in favor of dismounted tactics and fire action for cavalry, but already there is noted a revulsion of feeling on this subject, and the German War Office has set its face like flint against any modification of the old role of cavalry in warfare as inculcated by Frederick the Great. Possibly we shall have to wait for the next great clash of arms in Europe to decide this vital question of the best use of the cavalry arm

The Marine Review, of Cleveland, O., says: "Work is done every day in the navy yards that would not be accepted from any private concern. There are just as many unfair holes and just as many poor rivets and just as much poor fitting in the navy yard built ships as in any old tramp built under a classification inspection; I have seen some of the latter that put the navy yard work to shame." We are not ready to say that navy yard work is flawless, any more than that of any other establishment, but we wish the Review to remember that the battleship Connecticut, built at the New York yard under the direction of naval constructors, in competition with the Louisiana, built in a private yard, was in no degree inferior, either in manner of construction, time consumed, or in cost of the completed ship. As the flagship of the Battleship Fleet, the Connecticut, in the cruise around the world, demonstrated the high quality of work that naval constructors can get out of men and reflected the greatest credit upon Naval Constr. William J. Baxter and those associated with him in building that vessel. What added so much to the reputation of the naval conwhat added so much to the reputation of the naval con-structors engaged on the Connecticut was that they had to break in most of the force. Owing to the enforced policy of the Government, trained and disciplined em-ployees are laid off during slack periods at navy yards, and when the Government wants them again they are found to have got employment elsewhere, and then the navy yard must whip into shape thousands of mechanics and artisans for the special task in sight. That was what happened exactly in the case of the Connecticut; yet in spite of this handicap Navy methods enabled a record to be made in warship building that has not been surpassed in this country. Had Mr. Baxter been able, after the completion of the Connecticut, to begin at once the construction of another battleship with the force he had trained to so high a state of efficiency, those acquainted with the men at that time say that new records in naval construction would have been made. The point we wish to enforce in this is that it was naval methods that operated to make the Connecticut so great a success in building and at sea, and that it is wholely unlikely that an institution which can produce such results with such handicaps of "green" men, delayed armor, etc., is guilty of turning out work below the standard, we should expect and count upon.

Away with Hague conventions, arbitration courts, diplomacy, armies and navies! Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the former armor-plate magnate, says the American farmer can abolish war by the starvation method. According to the press, Mr. Carnegie believes that all we should have to do in case of war would be to close our ports to the world, and the starving nations, like a lot of hungry cats looking for milk, would all be beseeching us to be good, and let them have one more square meal. It is true that close reading of the Army and Navy Journal has shown Mr. Carnegie that there is some merit in war preparations, till he has reached a point where he admits that forts are important and that he believes "in forts, big forts, the biggest and best forts and plenty of them," while opposed to the building of big battleships. Hence he thinks President Taft made a mistake when he twitted him at Norfolk on being opposed to war. Conceding all that, still Mr. Carnegie has a surer way of ending war

than by forts or ships. In a dialogue with Sir Horace Plunkett, of Ireland, down at Old Point Comfort, on Nov. 20, he illustrated his point by imagining a war between this country and Germany. We should then immediately close our ports, not only to Germany, but to the other nations, although they had done nothing to harm But no matter about that; we should prohibit all ex-ts. In three weeks all Europe would be on the verge starvation. Consequently the nations would all be us. of starvation. of starvation. Consequently the nations would all be down on their individual and collective knees, imploring Germany to end the war. "How long," the New York Herald quoted Mr. Carnegie as asking triumphantly of Sir Horace, "could Germany keep up a fight against the combined opposition of all the hungry Powers?" Mr. Carnegie does not carry his scheme out to its ultimate. If he did, the farmers of the West could dictate peace to the world. In case of war between any two nations all hostilities could be stopped if the American farmers should issue an ultimatum that, if war did not end in histysis. issue an ultimatum that, if war did not end in thirty-six hours, they would refuse to ship any more foodstuffs abroad. One can imagine how promptly that would have put an end to the Boer and the Manchurian wars. There is a certain thoroughness about the plan of Mr. Carnegie that must appeal to those who would make a complete and final end of war. Where men go out to fight and take their risks of catching an occasional bullet Mr. Carnegie would slay them at their tables, in their very homes. The comprehensiveness of this scheme of the aster gives a fillip to the poetic muse that is irresistible and takes this form:

"It's awfu' sad to see the pain.
The death, the gloom, the grievin',
That war is causin' every day—
It's a most past believin'.'

Thus spake the kindly Skibo Laird, His tears most freely fallin', And so he formed a plan to end War's horrors so appallin'.

Where bullets in the past had made A small percentage dead, He fixed it so that millions died For want of meat and bread.

And so the truth was glorified, So Peace her halo wore; For when all men were starved to death There was no fighting more.

That thoughtful and philosophic statesman, Premier Laurier, of Canada, must have smiled inwardly when Laurier, of Canada, must have smiled inwardly when he was called upon the other day by a delegation representing several thousand workingmen, who protested against the proposal to create a Canadian navy on the ground that it "would create a spirit of militarism throughout Canada." One would think that the last persons in the world to protest against the use of force to maintain the rights of a people would be the working. to maintain the rights of a people would be the working-men, since there is hardly ever a strike in which there is not an appeal to force to prevent others from taking the places of the strikers. The calling out of troops in the United States so many times each year is necessitated in most calls by the violence of workmen. Strikers even go to the military vocabulary to designate one of their commonest acts to interfere with the peaceful going and coming of those who take their places, and call this "picketing." To-day we see two of the highest labor leaders in the United States sentenced to prison for having defied the authority of the courts and persisted in using the weapon of the boycott against a firm which had done nothing worse than to decide to conduct its business as it chose without the interference of labor bodies. Where organized bodies can thus ignore the decisions of the highest courts one is led quite justifiably to question the sincepit ward doubt the heart of the sincepits and doubt the sincepits and doubt the sincepits and doubt the sincepits and doubt the sincepits are sincepits and sincepits and sincepits are sincepits are sincepits and sincepits are sincepits are sincepits are sincepits and sincepits are sincepits and sincepits are sincepits a cerity and doubt the honesty of such a protest against militarism as that made to Premier Laurier, even to the point of indulging the suspicion that, if such bodies were able, they might use physical power to establish a tyranny of unionism, and that in the development of a truly military spirit in the nation labor unionism foresees an end to such methods as have been too often used in the past to gain its objects. Premier Laurier doubtless had this thought in mind when, in replying, he said that the time had not come for the world to see the futility of expendi-tures upon armies and navies, and that it is impossible yet to do without soldiers and bluejackets as without police-

Touching the small amount of information given out by Japanese officers on matters military in their home land, to which we referred recently, the editor of Brassey's Annual for 1909 draws attention to the practice now obtaining in the British and other navies of withholding particulars of ships for the construction of which provision is made in the estimates—a practice which he holds is most unlikely to prevent those who wish to obtain the information from procuring it. In the United States the information from procuring it. In the United States no such concealment is attempted, he points out; the designs of ships are openly discussed, and Congress insists on being furnished with information as to the leading features of new ships before voting the money for their construction, and he thinks there is no reason to suppose that the U.S. Navy in any way suffers from this publicity. There are, on the other hand, he considers, good grounds for believing that the practice initiated by the British government in the case of the initiated by the British government in the case of the Dreadnought, and copied with greater success in Germany, is in no small measure responsible for the scare produced by the debate on the navy estimates in March last.

Replies for advertiser, signed "Dress Suit," in our issue of Nov. 13, cannot be delivered, as the advertiser cannot be found at the address given us.

Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., commanding the Coast Artillery, Fort Worden, Wash., writing in Harper's Weekly on "The Coast Defense of the Northwest," calls attention to the uselessness of defending a harbor which has no strategic value, cannot be advantageously used as a base by the enemy or as a harbor of refuge for their vessels or for our own, provided, of course, that it has no military establishments or important workshops large harbors having sufficient water over the bar no military establishments or important workshops. All large harbors having sufficient water over the bar to admit the larger vessels have more or less strategic value as harbors of refuge. Small harbors adjacent to large strategic harbors may also require defense to prevent their use as harbors of refuge by the enemy, or to protect our own vessels even when there are no large cities bordering thereon. Colonel Whistler finds a strange and inexplicable unwillingness on the part of Congress to appropriate money for searchlights and fire control, for at the present rate of appropriation it will require twenty years to complete the equipment of these essential adjuncts to the system of defense. Puget Sound is one of the most important harbors on the coast from the viewpoint of strategy, and the proposed armament for the artillery district of the sound will comprise 127 officers and 3.419 men to furnish one relief at the guns, and for two reliefs about six thousand will be needed. The total strength of the entire Coast Artillery of the United States when complete will be 714 officers and 19.321 men. Proper training of the National Guard and the Naval Reserve is urged by Colonel Whistler, the former as an artillery reserve, for which work the Guard is especially well fitted, and the latter for manning the harbor defense vessels of the monitor type to patrol the waters beyond the range of the fixed batteries. Colonel Whistler, in his article, gives much information on the subject of coast defense, which is of interest to laymen, and will serve to stimulate a popular interest in this important subject.

Rear Admiral Sperry, U.S.N., made the principal speech before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Commis-sion at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18. "The island waterways speech before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Commission at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18. "The island waterways of the Atlantic coast are an important factor in the national defense in several ways," said the Admiral. "Not only do they afford a secure passage for certain vessels of the Navy, but the sounds particularly are an outer line of defense, the ditch of the fortress. Submarines, destrovers and torpedoboats, secure in their smooth waters and able to pass out through occasional passages, readily defended by mines, can drive off an enemy's fleet, and a hostile landing will be impossible. Again, in discussing the international waterways as a line of defense, and as a secure passage for coastwise traffic in time of war, it is imperative that your attention should be called to the fact that in the present undefended state of the entrance to the Chesapeake this line can be cut in two and absolutely blocked by an enemy. Not a single gun could be brought to bear upon a hostile fleet passing from the Capes to the head of Chesapeake Bay, where the great railway bridges are exposed to destruction, and an enemy, with full liberty to land in safety when he pleases, may also blockade or attack Norfolk, Richmond, Newport News and Baltimore while his fleet lies comfortably at anchor in Lynn Haven Bay."

In a personal sketch of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan and his ancestry, published in the Portland Argus, G. Wilfred Pearce says: "As time goes on John Pierpont Morgan tends more and more to resemble in his walk Morgan tends more and more to resemble in his walk and manners his maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Pierpont, as he was in the 'sixties,' when he was a frequent preacher at the First Parish. A good many veterans of the Civil War remember the story of the days when the Rev. John Pierpont was an Army chaplainand a good one, too. He was under fire many times and never flunked. But on one occasion the Confederate fire was coming in so hot that the Boys in Blue were falling in windrows. A Minie ball hit the hand of the Rev. John, who was in full fig and feather with black beaver hat, broadcloth frock coat and high choking dickey and black neckcloth in a broiling August sun. He clapped his handkerchief on the wound, and started for the rear on a lively run. 'Why are you running, Parson John's said one of the boys. 'Because I cannot fly,' answered the Rev. John. The Army And Navy Journal was founded upon the suggestion of John Pierpont, though he induced Ralph Waldo Emerson to take the project in hand, as he was otherwise occupied with the Sanitary Commission shipments to the front. But for his overexertions in the Civil War John Pierpont no doubt would have lived to a very old age." This is news to us, but it may be true, for the first suggestion of the Army And Navy Journal undoubtedly came from the Loyal Publication Society, of Boston, 'of which Rev. Pierpont and Ralph Waldo Emerson were members. and manners his maternal grandfather, the Rev. John

The recent paragraph in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the origin of the slang expression, "Make a noise like a hoop," etc., is being widely copied by the general press. The value of the expression as conveying general press. The value of the expression as conveying a certain idea forcefully is shown by the use which so discriminative a writer as Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., who is the author of several military textbooks, makes of it. In his "Privates' Manual," just issued, we find at page 24 a picture illustrating a point in the chapter on "Military Courtesy." It represents an enlisted man giving an officer a salute, while he stands with his left hand in his pocket, his blouse disarranged, and his leggings improperly adjusted. Under it Captain Moss has placed these words: "This soldier is hearing something that's 'making a noise' like a summary court." The inference of this will appeal very strongly to any enlisted man that reads it.

Reports of excellent shooting at long ranges by Coast Artillery companies continue to reach the War Department. A remarkable record was made by the 115th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 20, 1909. Four C.A.C., at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 20, 1909. Four shots were fired from a battery of two ten-inch guns at a target thirty feet high by sixty feet long, which was moving at the rate of eight miles an hour at a distance of about five miles from the battery firing. All four shots were fired in an interval of one minute and twenty seconds and passed through a rectangle nine feet high by forty-two feet wide. Only three hits were scored on the target as one of the shots passed four yards to the left of it. The remarkable accuracy of this firing can be appreciated, however, when it is realized that a circle with a radius of eleven yards at the target would include all the shots. Capt. T. H. Koch, C.A.C., was in command of the 115th Co. on the occasion of this practice. The 52d Co., C.A.C., at Fort Rodman, Mass., on Oct. 20, 1909, fired four shots from an eight-inch battery at a thirty feet by sixty feet material target, which was moving at the rate of five miles an hour at a distance of about four miles from the battery firing. All four shots were hits, and the first shot cut the raft of the material target in two. A circle with a radius of fifteen yards at the target would include all the shots. The interval between the shots was thirty-six seconds. Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C., commanded the 52d Co. on the occasion of this practice.

First-Class Pvt. Charles J. Morris, Co. G, U.S. Signal Corps, stationed at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N.Y. performed a brave act on Nov. 19 in jumping overboard from the dock to save Robert Levin, the ten-year-old son of Mrs. Benjamin Levin, of Chicago, from drowning. Young Levin fell from the pier while trying to save his Young Levin fell from the pier while trying to save his hat, which blew overboard, and was a hundred yards away before anyone heard his cries. Then Morris, in full uniform, plunged to his rescue and fought against a heavy tide and choppy sea to bring the boy in. He was exhausted and nearly lost his own life. When near the dock other soldiers caught hold of the pair with boat hooks and hauled them ashore. Mr. Levin on Nov. 21 showed in a substantial manner his gratitude to Private Morris for saving his boy. He went to Bedloe's Island and gave him \$50, promising to send him a check for a larger amount later. He added that he would give Morris an eighty-acre farm in Florida, with a house on it and an orange grove. If the soldier did not want the farm, Mr. Levin said, he could have instead a life position paying \$150 a month. Morris chose the farm.

'Idle Songs of an Idle Soldier" 1st Sergt. George M. Moreland, Co. L, 8th U.S. Inf., has grouped some verses jotted down, as he tells us, all the way from New York to the Philippines and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Sentimental effusions on such subjects as comradeship, the old home, the far-away sweetheart, etc., are mingled with songs of regimental doings. "The Twenty-ninth's Farewell" was written just before the departure of the 29th U.S. Infantry from the Philippine Islands to the United States in 1904. While that command was in the Philippine Islands from 1902 to 1904 it was stationed a greater part of the time on the island of Guimaras, in the Visayan group, where a large reservation was cleared by the soldiers and good barracks built by their own hands. While the 8th U.S. Infantry was serving in the Philippines an order required regiments to make practice marches weekly: also to swim prescribed distances with full field kit and blanket roll. This is referred to in the lines entitled "The Eighth's A-goin' Home." The little volume is from the press of the New Era, Monterey, Cal. Sentimental effusions on such subjects as com

Re-enforcing the suggestion in our issue of Nov. 6 for a law to protect the uniform by punishing severely any civilian impersonating a member of the Services by wearing a government uniform, are the following remarks of Lieut. W. V. Tomb, R.O., at Denver, Colo., in marks of Lieut. W. V. Tomb, R.O., at Denver, Colo., in the Republican of that city: "Such cases are commoner than generally believed. Our Navy is manned by a fine force of self-respecting Americans, and it is unfair that the men in the Service should be forced to suffer for the actions of men who, more than likely, never were in the Navy at all. Practically every man we enlist is a graduate of a grammar school, and one man out of five is a high school graduate. The two cases we have had in the last few weeks in Denver are merely examples of what is going on all over the country. In California a man recently impersonated a recruiting officer and defrauded the citizens of San Jose out of thousands of dollars. This impersonating business has gone so far that stringent preventive legal measures should be made available."

We recently quoted Rev. J. W. Kaye's account, in the Confederate Veteran, of the true circumstances in con nection with the shackling of Jefferson Davis while in prison at Fortress Monroe. As showing Mr. Davis's consideration for others, Mr. Kaye relates this incident: consideration for others, Mr. Kaye relates this incident: "It was my duty to take Mr. Davis on his daily walks around the fort. One night late he and I went for a walk around the fortress. It was my custom to rattle my sword as loudly as possible, so as not to catch a sentry asleep at his post; but this night even my rattling sword did not serve to arouse a man we found asleep fully ten feet from his gun. The man sprang to his feet and saluted, and as we passed on Mr. Davis said that the war was over, and enough blood had been shed, and that if the man was reported most possibly he would lose his life, and as a great favor to him he would beg me not to report the sentry, to forget that I had seen him. Of course, I knew that I should have reported him; but I could not find it in my heart to do so after Mr. Davis's earnest appeal." earnest appeal.

Capt. C. B. Mehard, adjt., 18th Inf., N.G.P., in renewing his subscription to the ARMY AND NAYY JOURNAL, says: "I want to say that I fail to see how any up-todate National Guard officer can get along without redate National Guard officer can get along without receiving and reading your publication weekly. Certainly you have done much to advance the interests, not to say the efficiency, of the Guard throughout the country, and, what in my opinion is more important, to bring the officers of the Regular Service and those of the Militia into a better and closer relation with each other. Even in my comparatively brief service in the Guard I remember the time when the officers of the two Services were far apart in understanding, to their mutual disadvantage. That is no longer the case, and I am firmly of the opinion that the recognition you have given us in your columns and your kindly comments and criticisms have materially aided in bringing about this happy result."

In a budget of \$127.670.993 asked for in the Canadian Parliament, an amount which exceeds last year's appropriation by \$16.047.816, the sum of \$3,000.000 is asked for warships, dockyards and training ships, which new feature in the annual bill is coming in for earnest discussion, both in Canada and elsewhere. The naval appropriation sought is Canada's first move toward participation in the maintenance of the British naval supremery.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding Departm of the East, in his annual report says: "The Cava 'The Cavalry should be reorganized on modern lines, which would tend to make our regiments more easy to handle and more adaptable to conditions of modern war, at the same time properly distributing the command and fur a healthy flow of promotion. There should be a th and furnishing weeding out of officers, especially field officers, who from any cause physically unfitted for the Service."

Field Artillery and the Infantry should also be increased. Especial attention should be paid to developing mobility, to instruction in swimming, night work, the use of the bayonet and entrenching tools, and the use of the rifle under conditions simulating as closely as pos-sible those of war. A proper pack should be adopted.

mobility, to instruction in swimming, night work, the use of the bayonet and entrenching tools, and the use of the rifle under conditions simulating as closely as possible those of war. A proper pack should be adopted. The load should be reduced to the minimum. Squads should be made as permanent as possible and squad should be made as permanent as possible and squad leaders carefully developed. The art of marching commands should be carefully studied, and the men given all possible instruction as to the best manner of walking, care of the feet, and given sufficient exercise under the load to become accustomed to it. Attention is also invited to the necessity of eliminating all officers who are physically unfit for hard field service.

An elimination law should be enacted. Officers of all grades, from captains upward, should obtain grades on an average at least ten years younger than at present. The success of the present scheme of instruction depends, as General Wood holds, entirely upon the officers taking it up intelligently and earnestly. He says: "The spirit of the Army is the spirit of its officers. If a procedure could be established under which officers who have failed to bring their troops up to a high standard of efficiency could be suspended from promotion for a year, and on a second failure could be gotten rid of, we should have made a really substantial advance toward securing and maintaining a high degree of efficiency. Under present conditions routine inspection reports apparently have little weight in determining an officer's fitness or unfitness for advancement.

"Determined efforts have been made at various places in the department to do away with target practice with the big guns on the ground of annoyance, injury to properly, etc. It is earnestly recommended that petitions for the discontinuance of this practice be disregarded, as most of these complaints are ill-founded and unworthy of serious attention, and the widespread suspension of tarset practice seriously threatens the efficiency. The

be concentrated at district headquarters. A machine-gun company, mounted and with six guns, should be added to each regiment.

The interest in small-arms practice is keen. The results obtained with the present rifle are superior to those with the old one. Moving targets should be used extensively and shooting over irregular ground at unknown distances practiced.

Enlisted men should be classified as first and second-class privates. Re-enlistments should be limited to noncommissioned officers and privates, first class. Our officers must consider their main duty in time of peace to be that of instructors. The establishment of a general service corps and the re-establishment of the canteen are recommended. Every effort is being made to stimulate the interest of the coast artillery of the organized militia in the work laid down for them. Generally speaking, the response has been encouraging, and it is believed that the instruction of these troops will go forward steadily. Militia armory installation should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, as once completed there will be much more interest shown and better progress made in the instruction of these troops. The constantly non-effective has been 3.11 per cent., as against 3.13 per cent. for the preceding year. Total discharges for disability were 194, of which approximately twenty per cent. were for venereal diseases.

CONSULAR NOTES.

Consul John F. Jewell, in the Consular and Trade Reports, reports from Melbourne that the government of Australia offers a prize of £5,000, which is supplemented by a similar amount subscribed by the public, to the inventor or designer of a flying machine for military purposes. Entries must reach the Department of Defense by March 31, 1910, and are restricted to residents of

A report has been received from "a consul in European country" stating that the local army is to supplied with a new revolver, and that it has not y been decided what revolver to purchase. A commissi of the ordnance department is studying the subject

sent time, and it appears that the revolver now is the Belgian Naghan, of the type supplied to

the present time, and taplean, of the type supplied to the Russian army.

The subsidies granted by the German government to owners of industrial automobile vans which meet the requirements as to adaptability for military use are something like \$950 for each motor van and trailer and \$250 annually for five years. The owner enters into a contract with the military authorities to place the trucks at the government's disposal whenever the army is mobilized, and to keep the trucks always in such a condition during a period of five years that they can be utilized for military purposes. The cars are tested by military experts to ascertain if they fulfil the requirements of the specifications and are subject to inspection by army officials at any time. Sales of subsidized trucks during the five-year period can only be made in Germany, and then only on the condition that the buyer binds himself to carry out the terms of the unexpired contract. Sales of the subsidized trucks to residents of foreign countries are not permissible.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

Honor for successful aviation with heavier-than-air machines is given by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to the late Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in the board's annual report to the Secretary of War. In addition to paying a high tribute to Dr. Langley the board discusses the military value of the aeroplane. "The successful outcome of the aeroplane tests," the report says, "justifies belief in the practicability of the aeroplane as a useful military adjunct. It is not asserted that the aeroplane as furnished under the contract with the Wright brothers

military adjunct. It is not asserted that the aeroplane as furnished under the contract with the Wright brothers will revolutionize our present methods of warfare, but as a result of the very rapid development of the art of aviation in the last year it has been demonstrated that in its present form the aeroplane is practicable for certain purposes of observation and reconnoissance.

"It is undoubtedly true that the development of the gas engine to its present high state of efficiency is largely responsible for the achievements of the last year in aero-dromics, but the board from its early and long-continued interest and support in the development of the science feels itself in position to assert that to Samuel Pierpont Langley and his pioneer efforts in the establishment of the basic principles of the art is due the present state of mechanical flight.

"History will accord to Dr. Langley his place in the development of the science, and this late expression of the board's opinion is but a scant meed of justice to a distinguished scientist, who was very sensitive to the ridicule and abuse heaped upon his efforts in his latter days." Some interesting historical facts relating to the Langley aeroplane trials on the Potomac River in the summer of 1903 were given in the report. The failure of his aero-drome to successfully operate was in no manner due to the machine itself, but solely to accidents in the launching apparatus which caused the wreck of the aerodrome before it was in free flight.

Concerning other matters the board reports that substantial progress has been made with the armor plate tests, though the development of an entirely satisfactory fuze has caused some delay. "Of the \$114,343.02 available for the execution of the present contract with Mr. Emery for this carriage, \$100,811.57 has been paid him. So far the Government has nothing to show for this expenditure execut these foundations for the carriage. All work on the Emery design has been done under direct legislative enactment, and the only part tak

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Colt's revolver, caliber .38, model of 1903, is the ar prescribed for issue to the Regular Service, and the arm, with the holster and cartridge belt provided therefor, should be procured for issue to the troops. S. and W. special gallery cartridges, caliber .38, are not supplied by the Ordnance Department to the Regular Service cannot, therefore, be issued to the Organized Militia

by the Ordnance Department to the Regular Service, and cannot, therefore, be issued to the Organized Militia.

Moneys remaining to the credit of a state or territory under the Act of May 27, 1908, are not available for paying debts incurred for the Militia encampment or expenses in taking the rifle team to a national match. Only issues of ammunition and of articles needed to sufficiently equip enlisted men of the Organized Militia for active service in the field can be made under the provisions of that act.

By Executive order, issued Nov. 13, 1909, sections 19, 30 and 31, township 14 south, range 15 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, are for military purposes, as a Government rifle range, for use of the Organized Militia of the territory of Arizona.

Orders were issued by the War Department on Nov. 16, 1909, directing that when enlisted men on duty with the governors of states are traveling under competent orders issued by the adjutants general thereof, on business relating to the Militia, they shall receive a commutation of rations of \$1.50 per day; at other times such commutation to continue as fixed by existing orders.

Payments made to pitmen, markers, etc., at a state rifle range constitute a proper charge against the allotment set aside for the promotion of rifle practice.

There is no legal objection to acquiring land in the state of South Carolina for use as a target range for the Organized Militia of Georgia: nayment therefor to be made from the state's allotment for the promotion of rifle practice.

be made from the state's allotment for the production of rifle practice.

To establish a school each year for the instruction of officers of the state Militia, properly conducted, would greatly improve efficiency: that Federal funds may be available, the school should be a "camp of instruction." It would be impossible to pay the travel and per diem out of the state's allotment of the Government appropriation if the officers were quartered in a hotel, and it would be impracticable to have the school during the winter months, unless the expenses thereof were met from state funds.

Owing to the size of the Guard of a certain state, it was

suggested that the officers of the Coast Artillery be assembled in camp at one of the nearest seacoast forts; all of the Cavalry officers at a Cavalry post; all company officers of Infantry at the nearest Infantry post, one-half at a time; all Infantry field officers at a period when the company officers were not present, as the school for the former should cover different ground from the latter; Infantry staff officers at still another period, and the officers of the Field Artillery at some other time and place. The instruction should be mainly practical and practicable, Thus, company officers of Infantry should be formed into a provisional company of Infantry, put in camps, formed at reveille, taught the setting-up exercises, sighting, position and aiming drills, how to apply sight corrections for windage and elevation at the different ranges, use of first-aid packets, bayonet drill, squad movements, firings, nomenclature, care and use of rife, map reading, practiced in giving commands and in issuing field orders, given practical instruction in patroling advance and rear guards, outposts, deployments, attack and defense, selecting and occupying (entrenching) positions, etc., and in the preparation of such papers and records as are necessary in the field. This instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential, and the period of instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential, and the period of instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential, and the period of instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential, and the period of instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential, and the period of instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential, and the period of instruction is such as is absolutely necessa

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AT PANAMA.

Navy officers, long at sea, may, in the years to come, bless the great Gatun Lake in the Panama Canal for breaking the tedium of extended sea service, and find it an agreeable diversion from the monotony of ocean voyages to sail through this splendid inland water surrounded by mountains, clothed with tropical vegetation. This is the interestingly sentimental view taken by William Tatham in his report to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which is published in the Sentember Levend. Tatham in his report to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which is published in the September Journal
of that institution. The lake promises to be a very important feature of the canal, for it will be so large that
there will be no speed limits for the ships, which will be
able to glidle along as swiftly as an automobilist out of
sight of a country constable. No one will question the
impartiality and fairness of so distinguished and trained
an observer as Mr. Tatham, who modestly professes to
the the lanpressions of a tourist only. He found that
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numbers upward of 25,000 different items, the dema-for a large proportion of which is constantly fluctuating

MAJOR STEELE'S "AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS."

"American Campaigns," by Major Matthew Forney Steele, 2d U.S. Cav., appears in two handsome volumes, bound in red, issued under the imprint of "War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff, Second Section, General Staff, No., 13," being War Department Document No. 324. It is from the press of Byron S. Adams, Washington, D.C. ington, D.C.

Ington, D.C.

These volumes represent a part of Major Steele's three years' work as lecturer in military history at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. Opening with the campaigns of the Colonial wars there follow the Northern and Southern campaigns of the Revolution, the War of 1812, Taylor's and Scott's campaigns in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War the following: Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Peninsular, Jackson's Valley, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. A closing chapter is devoted to the Spanish-American War, followed by an appendix giving Union and Confederate commanders of the Civil War, taken from "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" and Heitman's "Historical Register."

A careful index, making the whole readily available, rounds out the first volume, the second being devoted to over three hundred maps. Of these and the work as a whole Major Steele says in part, in his preface: "I have been assisted by many persons * * it would be impossible to name them all. To no one else do I feel so much indebted as to Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf., under whose direction and supervision the maps were made. * * In the preparation of the maps Captain Cole was assisted by Sergt. John Howry, Co. D. Ist Batln. of Engrs., a skilful draftsman, and Sergt. Frank Arganbright, Co. A, Signal Corps, an expert photographer. The final tracings were done by Mr. W. J. Jacobl and Mr. A. B. Williams, expert draftsmen in the Military Information Committee, Second Section, General Staff."

Altogether this work supplies a need not met by any other single work and presents an admirable lucid and the staff. se volumes represent a part of Major Steele's three

staff."

Altogether this work supplies a need not met by any other single work, and presents an admirable, lucid and concise outline of this country's military history. Major Steele modestly disclaims any attempt at a first-hand mastery of "that great mine of fact—and fiction," the Rebellion Records, made impossible by the limitations of time, and acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. John Codman Ropes, Gen. E. P. Alexander and a dozen others who have given many years of their lives to the task.

As to the method of securing these volumes Major Steele writes to us from Washington, under date of Nov. 22: "Many officers have written to ask me how they can get copies of my 'American Campaigns,' which has just been published as a War Department document. I beg leave to answer through your columns. The Chief, Second Section, General Staff, has charge of the volumes, and I have, of course, no control over any of them. I have been informed, however, that they are not to be distributed at large in the Service, but will be sent free of cost to such officers as make written request to the Adjutant General of the Army."

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY TRAINING.

The scheme of military training proposed for Australia by the Deakin government provides for the compulsory training in arms of all males from the age of twelve to the age of twenty-six, and is designed to furnish the Commonwealth, after it has been in operation for eight years, with a total war establishment of 200,000 men. The citizen soldier on the completion of his period of service will have had military training spread over six

years, with a total war establishment of 200,000 men. The citizen soldier on the completion of his period of service will have had military training spread over six years and will have been used to handling a rifle from boyhood. The various stages through which every male Australian will pass in the course of his military career are as follows: Junior cadets—Age 12 to 14 years; approximate number, 40,000; training compulsory. Senior cadets—14 to 18 years; approximate number, 75,000; training compulsory. Militia—Over 20 years; number, 27,000; training compulsory. Militia—Over 20 years; number, 75,000; training compulsory. Militia—Over 20 years; number, 80,000; compulsory. Rifle clubs—Over 26 years; number, 80,000; toluntary under conditions similar to those existing at present.

It is proposed to limit the application of the compulsory clauses of the Defense Bill at first to the areas which contain about sixty per cent. of the population. Compulsory training will be required only of those who are under the age of eighteen in the year in which the act comes into force. The nature of the training given in the various categories will be as follows: Junior cadet training will consist of physical training and miniature rifle shooting, to be carried out in the schools. No uniform will be worn and no military organization is required. The training will be conducted by the masters of the schools, and the time devoted to it will not exceed 120 hours annually. Senior cadets will be allotted between the naval and military forces, the former being given the prior right of selection. Training will consist of 12 days (one a month), 24 night drills (one a fortnight) and four whole days (public holidays) in the year. It will include practical instruction in musketry on open ranges up to 500 yards. The senior cadets will be organized on a uniform system in battalions

The French Ministry of War has decided to take measures to prevent thieves, burglars, apaches and other convicted criminals from being drafted into the army. Last month no fewer than 11.000 such bad characters are reported to have been enrolled in different regiments under conscription, and thrown into contact with respectable young men of good family. General Brun has determined to reform this state of things.

THE AUSTRIAN SUBMERSIBLES U3 AND U4.

The submersibles U3 and U4, built by the Germania Shipbuilding Yard, Kiel, for the Austro-Hungarian navy, and which arrived at Pola in January and April of this year, respectively, have satisfactorily undergone extensi trials. The good seagoing qualities which they show already on their passage when towed without suffering any severe damage were again illustrated during their sea trials in a wind of strength six. The October Marine-Rundschau says that they were steadier than Marine-Rundschau says that they were scatter that torpedoboats and that their propellers did not come out of the water. They attained the contract speed of 12 knots at the surface, and the submerged speed of 8.5

torpedoboats and that their propellers did not come out of the water. They attained the contract speed of 12 knots at the surface, and the submerged speed of 8.5 knots was considerably exceeded. Rendering the boats ready for submersion took six minutes from the surface condition and thirty seconds from awash. This means less time than stipulated. During the twelve hours habitability trial the general health of the crew was good. Torpedo practice, too, gave good results, and even after firing two successive shots the boats could easily be kept at the same depth.

A proof of the confidence in the efficiency and the capability of the 300 horsepower kerosene motors was shown in letting one motor run at full speed during the nine knots' trial for twelve hours, instead of running both at half speed, though otherwise the efforts demanded of the motors would have been less, especially if the required speed had been kept to, instead of running them at more than ten knots during the whole trial. The vessels were taken over to Pola in tow, as already mentioned. A reduced crew was on board in order to keep the boats in hand in case the hawsers broke, and also to see to the accumulators and motors.

As the experience of the Swedish submersible Hvalen, which recently went from Spezia to Stockholm under her own steam, confirms, the builders of U3 and U4 did well not to expose them to the chances of an independent voyage during a still more unfavorable season. In case of complete success this would certainly have reflected the type's credit, but it is sure, as well, that the opponents to submarines would at all events have used the slightest incident which with torpedo craft would remain unnoticed as an argument against sending out such craft without convoy on long voyages. At any rate, the German submersibles had already proved capable of covering long distances with their own motors without running any risk. It is well to recall the performance of the German submersible U1, upon which the Admiralty laid special stress in the

A SUBMARINE'S ADVENTUROUS TRIP.

The new Swedish submarine Hvalen, which arrived Oct. 5 at Stockholm from Spezia after an adventurous voyage of nearly two and a half months, as heretofore related in these columns, has attracted the attention of the professional world on account of the determination the professional world on account of the determination of the Swedish navy department to submit this small craft, built only for coastal purpose, to a trial of sea-worthiness such as no warship of similar construction had ever undertaken. The plan was to let this submarine cover the distance over the Mediterranean, the Channel, past Holland and through the German canal between the had ever undertaken. The plan was to let this submarine cover the distance over the Mediterranean, the Channel, past Holland and through the German canal between the North and Baltic Seas to the northern waters without escort of any kind. The Hvalen left Spezia after extensive trials on the North Italian coast on a westerly course over Marseilles and Lyons to Gibraltar. Already on her arrival in Spanish waters it was proved that the small vessel had been given a task to perform which could only be crowned with success if all technical collateral circumstances worked perfectly. Ceaseless storms it Spanish waters forced the craft to cover the distance in small stages and to keep in contact with the shore. The internal fittings suffered very much from pitching and colling, while shortly before arriving at Gibraltar some of the battery jars were upset, causing short circuit, and a fire broke out which was combated with difficulty. At another time the motive power was damaged by the explosion of a carbureter. This caused a delay of five days. The engines got overheated on different occasions, had to be stopped and were repaired with great difficulty with reserve parts, some of which had to be wired for. The nuisance reached its apogee when the boat arrived in Dutch waters, where she was sighted at sea in a crippled condition by a Dutch trawler and taken in tow. The consequence of this salvage was all kinds of sensational differences with the owners and also with the Dutch customs. The sufferings of the brave vessel only ceased on her arrival at the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, from where the adventurous voyage took the form of an ordinary trial. The Swedish coast was sighted on Oct. 2, and three days later the Hvalen passed the cliffs of Dolaro.

Naval people have reproached the government for allowing such an experiment. Some think it would have been better for the task of the vessel, and also for the national honor, if the government had let a seaworthy vessel accompany the submarine on her voyage of two months, though s

The twenty new destroyers for which contracts were placed a month or so ago by the British government are placed a month or so ago by the British government are referred to by the British papers as "destroyer smashers." They are to have a displacement of 1,200 tons; indicated horsepower, 16,000-18,000: designed speed. 29-31 knots; armament. two 4-inch and four 12-pounder guns, two torpedo tubes. "It is confidently expected." says the Hampshire Telegraph. "that these ships will make thirty-three knots; but, even if their legend speed be not exceeded, they will be faster than any torpedo craft of a foreign Power in anything like a seaway. The only vessels in the world which approach them are the Swift and the Japanese Umikase. All our twenty ships are to be completed in twenty-one months."

IMPROVEMENTS IN UNIFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: Having been informed that there is a board of officers or a division of the General Staff now holding sessions Washington for the purpose of making recommenda-Army uniform, I wish to present to the Service, through your columns, a few remarks and recommendations on that subject, in so far as pertains to the non-commis-sioned staff officers. As all informed persons are fully aware, the non-commissioned staff officers, post, regi-mental, battalion and Artillery, as well as many men of

aware, the non-commissioned staff officers, post, regimental, battalion and Artillery, as well as many men of the Signal and Hospital Corps and Ordnance Department, are engaged primarily in clerical duties requiring their presence in offices, storerooms, etc., during their hours on duty, and it is thought that they should be uniformed in a manner fitted for the duties they perform. Having been a non-commissioned staff soldier for nearly eight years I have reasons to know that the present uniform is entirely unsuited for the purpose and would recommend one patterned after that of chief petty officers of the Navy, substituting olive drab for the Navy blue. No alteration is desired in the dress uniform nor the service cap or shoes, but the service uniform itself should be changed completely. After having talked the matter over with nearly two hundred different non-commissioned staff officers, I have arrived at the conclusion that the proper, suitable and sensible service uniform for this class of men is as follows:

Cap—Same as now prescribed.

Coat—Double-breasted sack coat, four choke-bellows pockets, two rows of six large, dull finished bronze buttons so arranged that the coat may be buttoned to the neck in winter and worn with the lapel folded down at other times, and shoulder loops as now worn on the service coat.

Trousers—Of same pattern as now prescribed for dress uniform, two hip pockets, without stripes.

Chevrons and ornaments—To be worn as at present. This uniform would not be so materially different from that worn by the line of the Army as to detract from the general appearance when the non-commissioned staff is required to turn out with troops and could be prescribed under "Table of Occasions" (G.O. 169, W.D., 1907), about as follows:

Service uniform, olive drab—Dismounted: (d) Service coat, vest, trousers, white muslin shirt, plain white standing collar to show one-quarter of an inch above occasions (a)). (e) Same as (b). (f) Service coat, coat collar, dark tie, service shoes, service cap. (For v

vest, trousers, olive drab shirt, dark colored tie, service hat, field belt. (For occasions (c)). Mounted: Replace trousers where shown above with breeches and leggings.

Service uniform, khaki—(Same as olive drab.)

There is no question that this style of garments is vastly more suited to all non-commissioned staff officers than the one now prescribed and could be authorized for non-commissioned officers of the Hospital and Signal Corps and Ordnance. Department, substituting breeches and leggings on suitable occasions. Other enlisted men regularly detailed under orders as clerks, overseers, etc., might be authorized to wear this uniform when in the performance of those duties, but to wear the ordinary service uniform at formations with their organizations. As the number authorized to wear this style of clothing would be comparatively small, it is suggested that the Quartermaster's Department need not carry them in stock, but could supply them under special measurements furnished the manufacturing depots. This would always insure better and neater fitting garments as well as prevent accumulation of surplus clothing at posts. With this style of clothing the men will be immeasurably more comfortable and be properly equipped with the necessary pockets for carrying required pencils, pads, papers, etc., and still present a neat military appearance.

It is a punishment to the average man to sit at a desk for hours at a time and be required to wear neat fitting leggings, and such wearing of leggings by this class of men has been known to cause varicose veins. With hardly an exception, as soon as he can, he removes his leggings and goes about his quarters with some degree of comfort. In my own case, I always remove my service uniform immediately upon arrival at my quarters and esses with their coats buttoned throughout will quickly realize the comfort and benefits to accrue from this new uniform, the adoption of which is vigorously urged upon the powers that be.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS

THE MILITIA COAST DEFENDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent article by 1st Lieut. W. C. Jacobs, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., entitled "The Militia as Coast Artillery Soldiers," he speaks very disparagingly of the

Arthery Soidners," he speaks very disparagingly of the future success of the Militia as coast defenders.

His first question: "Under present conditions, can a member of a Militia Coast Artillery company properly perform his duties when called into the Regular Service?" He answers this himself in our favor by giving us the "benefit of the doubt," as only knowing and doing our duties properly or in the rest between and doing our duties properly or in the rest between the supplementary of the service when the supplementary of the service was a service of the doubt.

"benefit of the doubt," as only knowing and doing our duties partly, or in a way not thoroughly understood.

His second question: "Now, then, may the Militia be trained so as to fully understand their duties and be able to perform them?" In answer to this, I wish to say that in time we would, as this has been proven by the work performed at the recent maneuvers held at Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten, New York harbor, last June, by the several companies attached to the 9th, 13th and 8th Artillery Districts, who showed remarkable results, and received high praise from the department and post commanders, especially at Fort Wadsworth, and I do not think for one moment that these officers, who are recognized critics, would make such a statement if same were not true.

It seems that Lieutenant Jacobs based his opinion from observations, reports, etc., and if such is the case it will no doubt be a surprise to a great many, and will have a tendency to cause us to doubt the high praise that has been extended to us; but, aside from that, whether the reports are for or against us, we will do all in our power to make every effort to show the Federal Government cur earnestness and willingness to perform the duty they require.

I am compelled to contradict the statement of Lieu-

they require

they require.

I am compelled to contradict the statement of Lieu tenant Jacobs relative to the personnel expecting a "goo time" at encampments. He states: "Almost without restriction, the entire personnel, both commissioned an

enlisted, seem to regard the maneuvers as a holiday." This, in my opinion, is without foundation. In my fact Fort Wadsworth (1996-1909) the officers and enlisted men were always present at all calls, inspection, delification of the foundation of

ners ourselves?
MILLS MILLER, Captain, C.A.C., N.G.N.Y.,
Commanding 15th Co

One who likes to study the vicissitudes of the pawns of history—those points of vantage, such as Gibraltar, Corfu, Cyprus, etc.—which are held now by this power, and now by that on the great chessboard of international politics as the tide of fortune changes, will be interested in the history of Malta during the period of the French and English occupations, 1797-1815. This history has been brought out by Longmans & Co., London and New York, from data collected by the late William Hardman, of Valetta, capital of Malta. The work is scarcely more than a collection of British and foreign documents, but they show what a large part Malta played in the plans and dreams of Napoleon and in the world policy of Great Britain. Students of naval history will be grateful to Mr. Hardman for throwing brighter light upon the careers of Nelson and his doughty lieutenants, Troubridge and Ball, while in sharper outline rise the figures of the stanch French defenders of Valetta, especially General Vaubois and Rear Admiral Villeneuve. As early as 1797, during his Italian campaign, Bonaparte began to look across the Adriatic and covet the islands which he foresaw with his keen eye for power would afford great bases for the control of the Mediterranean, and in a highly suggestive letter to Talleyrand, then minister of foreign affairs under the French Directory, laid stress upon the importance of those islands for France. The order of the Knights of St. John is treated unsparingly by the documents, and the first chapter is a damning indictment brought against the Knights Hospitalers. The surrender of the siland to the French is shown to have been due to the uprising of the civil population whose repugnance for the vice, luxury and greed of the quondam Crusaders was greater than their disilike for the French. We are told that Bonaparte probably became a Free Mason at Malta, where there was a lodge.

It is reported that before it went out of existence the French dirigible République made one reconnaissance of two hours' duration, during which it covered fifty miles, cruising about, and its military pilot claimed to have dis-covered all the enemy's principal positions, the situation of the heads of his columns, and of his batteries. This covered all the enemy's principal positions, the situation of the heads of his columns, and of his batteries. This information, all carefully noted, was dropped in a bag of ballast close to the spot where the general commanding and his staff were engaged in directing operations. At a second battle a fog prevented the République from taking any part in the mimic warfare, and never rose, during the operations, higher than 2,200 feet. In actual warfare it would be a certain target to the new high-angle gun. In Germany, the airship Gross II, was placed under trial in such a pitiless rain that it had to descend with its crew in a frightful state. But it was stated that it "rendered better services in reconnoitering than all the cavalry on its side, and its successful scouting contributed very largely to the success of the Blue Army," but under such conditions an extremely unlikely event. The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "Far better reconnoitering service can still, it is maintained, be rendered by the observation ladders which were introduced into the Prussian Army several years ago. These are easily transported, and offer practically no surface as a target for the enemy's bullets, and enable the reconnoiterer with a good glass to make valuable observations within a wide radius and from a fixed position." Four thousand feet is the lowest altitude for reasonable security from shell fire. This rules out the aeroplane absolutely, and affects the dirigible, because 3,000 feet is the highest range for observation referred to as having been attained, in telegrams from the Continental maneuver fields.

With beriberi ascribed to rice, and now pellagra being id at the door of corn, it would seem to one who reads laid at the door of corn, it would seem to one who reads the proceedings of the national conference on pellagra that the old stand-bys, wheat and oats, are about the only safe cereals left to us. At this conference, which was held at Columbia, SC..., under the auspices of the South Carolina Board of Health, on Nov. 3-4, representatives of the Medical Corps of the Army took a prominent part. Capt. J. F. Siler, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in a paper at the convention, discussed the eye changes resulting from pellagra. Marked eye changes indicate, in a large percentage of cases, an early fatal termination. Capt. H. J. Nichols. Med. Corps, U.S.A., said that good corn in large quantities in injurious. To learn something of the parasites in corn a trip was taken by him to the University of Illinois. The most common cause for disease of cars on the stalk has been found to be a kind of diplodia, which one author states has been on the increase of late years. Dr. Nichols made one assertion which must have weight in the further study of the disease, namely, that in the last fifteen years shell decorn is marketed from four to eight weeks earlier than it used to be, that the time of weathering and drying on the stock is cut short for trade purposes, and that more trouble is experienced in handling corn and preventing it from going bad. This fact, with the considerable increase in the use of corn products in the past few years, may prove to be of significance. The eating of corn of the cob is much more common than some years ago, and in England, where such use of corn was unknown several years ago, the American practice of eating corn on the cob is becoming very popular. So impressed was Dr. Thomas, of the Louisiana Hospital of the Insane, with the connection of corn and pellagra that he has banished corn bread from the dietary of that institution. the proceedings of the national conference on pellagra

In connection with the present hostilities between Spain and Morocco, a description of the Moroccan cavalry by Lieut. Fred J. Herman, 9th U.S. Cav., in the current Cavalry Association Journal, is interesting. current Cavalry Association Journal, is interesting. Cavalry, as a separate and recognized corps, does not exist in the regular army of Morocco, although the proportion of mounted warriors in the military service of the Sultan is perhaps greater than in any other army in the world. The regular army of Morocco contains about 25,000 men, of whom 22,500 are infantry and the others field and foot artillery. Morocco may at any time count, apon about one hundred thousand very efficient militia "of greater efficiency than the regular army." Most of these are mounted, and constitute the picturesque and irregular hordes of warriors who from time to time have rendered so good an account of themselves. The corps d'élite of the armed forces of Morocco is the Muchhaznia, selected from the four Machsen tribes and numbering about 17,500 mounted men. They receive pay and are exempt from all taxation, and are chosen from amonis the best warriors of their respective tribes. They are unconditionally pledged to the military service of the government, and generally carry out their compact most

faithfully. This force is divided into tribal bodies consisting of 500 men, each of which is divided into five bodies of 100 men each. In addition, there is a special imperial guard of 3,000 mounted men for service in the immediate entourage of the Sultan, and one, about 600 strong, who serve chiefly as messengers and orderlies.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., was the guest of honor the Commercial Club, of Honolulu, H.I., Nov 5, 1909, of the Commercial Club, of Honolulu, H.I., Nov 5, 1909, and although he said he was to make his maiden speech, "his address," says the Hawaiian Gazette, "was a polished after-luncheon speech, teeming with wit and fact, and all presented in a most attractive way, although it was no joke that it was his first public speech." He was introduced by E. C. Brown, president of the club, who spoke of former luncheons at which both Army and Navy officers had given addresses, and stating that this was the first time the Marine Corps had an opportunity to say what significance it had in the development of Pearl Harbor naval station. Colonel Denny told his interested listeners that between three and four thousand marines are to be sent to the Pearl Harbor naval station when that great base is thoroughly established. In March or April of 1910 actual construction work will be commenced on the first marine barracks, and from six to eight or ten sets of officers' quarters at the naval station. In order that the three or four thousand marines may be accommodated the plans are to add barracks and officers' quarters as fast as appropriations are obtained from Congress. The first barracks will accommodate about 350 or 400 men.

It is told of a titled Englishman that when his son explained his folly in going down a coal mine by saying that he spoiled his clothes so as to be able to say that he had performed the feat, replied: "Why did you say that you had been down the mine and not go?" This method appears to have been followed by one James Knox de Bolduc, a monk, who, according to a Paris contemporary made his polar voyage in 1665. This is the pole as described by this Bolduc: "At the pole one finds the place where all the waves of the sea concentrate to disappear into the same whirlpool. Four great islands surround this precipiee, separated by four great canals, succeeding which are the divided seas. An enormous rock, quite black, and twenty-three miles in circumference, marks the pole itself. The unfortunate ships which venture into these latitudes are immediately lost, if they are not assisted by favorable winds." The Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India, suggests that the account of Bolduc may be found in the "Teutsche Acta Eruditorum" (1712), which has been described as an excellent periodical, edited by J. G. Rabener and C. G. Jocher, and continued from 1740 to 1751 as "Zuverlässige Nachrichten." that you had been down the mine and not go?"

Says the Minneapolis, Minn., Sunday Journal: "The cost of a battleship, ten million dollars, would put a \$25,000 agricultural school and experiment farm in every county in the state of North Dakota, with an endowment fund of \$175,000 for each school, which, if invested in Dakota farm mortgages, would yield \$10,500 annually for maintenance of each school, and leave over a million-dollar endowment for the state agricultural college." Maybe it would; also, any man's life insurance cashed in would pay for a coet of paint for the schoolhouse, the church, and perhaps his own barn; the upkeep of the local police force would support three missionaries in China, and the cost of a man's ebullitions of patriotic enthusiasm on the Fourth of July would educate 21-3 Filipino children for four days. Why, battleships, insurance, the police—and patriotism—are as good as done away with already!

The Committee on National Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, in its report on the use of eastern coal by American warships in the Pacific, recommends that coal by American warships in the Pacific, recommends that the Congressional delegation seek to persuade the Navy Department to use Pacific coast coal in Pacific waters. The report says: "On the subject of using Pacific coast coal for Government vessels, there exists a misunderstanding in regard to its quality. This coal is in successful use by our merchant marine. There is no reason, therefore, why this coal cannot; be used by vessels of the Navy. In case of war, the only coal available to the Navy on this coast would be Pacific coast coal, and the Government should recognize this situation and begin now to use the coal on which it must inevitably depend in time of war." The report also criticizes the shipping of coal to the Pacific coast in foreign ships.

The Army transport Ingalls, which it is proposed to turn over to the Navy Department, following the practice that was pursued in the case of the transports Hancock and Lawson, has not yet been formally accepted. cock and Lawson, has not yet been formally accepted. A question has arisen, in view of the law providing that no Army transport shall be sold or disposed of without authority of Congress, as to whether the Navy Department can apply any appropriations to repair the Ingalls and fit her out as intended for a parentship for torpedoboats. There is little doubt that Congress will promptly give the authority necessary, and the Ingalls will then be overhauled and slightly repaired and go into temporary service, with station at Charleston. S.C. Naval constructors say the Ingalls is well adapted for the work to which she is to be put.

Describing the illumination of the tower of the Singer Building, in lower Broadway, New York, the Illuminating Engineer tells us that thirty-one searchlights with 18-inch Engineer tells us that thirty-one searchlights with 18-inch lenses are used in the installation, each consuming 35 amperes of current at 110 volts. The intensity of the beam thrown by these searchlights is said to be 130,000, 000 c.p. There is a special 30-inch searchlight, giving a beam of 200,000,000 c.p. intensity, which is made to play upon the flag floating from its staff on top of the tower. Besides the deluge of light from these projectors there are also 1,500 16-c.p. incandescent lamps with reflectors, so disposed about the tower that the lamps themselves are invisible from below.

The question is to be determined as to the responsi-bility of Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d U.S. Inf., for of Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d U.S. Ist., low the loss of the sum of \$10,000, being money sent to pay officers and men of the 22d Infantry. An enlisted man acting as pay clerk at Fort Gibbon disappeared at the time with the funds under circumstances which involve the responsibility of the officer named, who has applied for voluntary retirement, and is now on leave. Colonel

Cooke is a native of Ohio and was appointed from civil life as a second lieutenant in the 15th Infantry in October, 1875. He became a captain in 1893, a major in 1901, and lieutenant colonel in July, 1905. He is fifty-three years old.

Criticism of the appearance of enlisted men on the Criticism of the appearance of enlisted men on the streets of Boston, Mass., has been received by the War Department from a citizen of Boston, who makes certain suggestions looking to an improvement. It is held that post commanders are at fault in this matter in not carrying out instructions issued by higher authorities from time to time, and the War Department decides that disciplinary measures should be applied when specific instances of disregard of appearances develop. No change will be made in the present uniform, the same having been adopted upon the recommendation of officers of experience.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick's work on "The Relations of the United States with Spain" is to be published next month. The book takes up the relations of Spain next month. The book takes up the relations of Spain and the United States from the first time they came in contact with each other, throws new light on the Louisiana Purchase from France, the events of the Grant administration and the Cuban question. It traces finally, in a comprehensive manner, the incidents which led up to the Spanish War. The first volume deals with the diplomatic side of the subject. In a subsequent volume Admiral Chadwick will discuss "The Spanish-American War."

Five miles of the Panama Canal have been opened to avigation. This includes the channel from the point in the Bay of Panama where the water is forty-five feet the Bay of Panama where the water is forty-five feedeep at mean tide to thew harves at Balboa. Steamship plying between San Francisco and Panama and the we coast ports of South America and Panama are using the part of the canal daily. Should the U.S.S. Buffalo sto Panama for marines to be transported to Nicaraguthis part of the canal would be utilized. As the chann is only thirty feet deep at mean tide, it will take son time to dredge it to forty-five feet.

The following enlisted men were recently appointed second lieutenants in the Army, as the result of competi-tive examination: Sergt. Frank Asbury Turner, Troop I, 2d Cav.; Squadron Sergt. Major George Grant. 2d Cav.; Sergt. Charles Carter Reynolds, Troop L, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Armine Ways Smith, Troop H, 15th Cav.; Sergt. James Albert McGrath, Co. I, — Inf.; Sergt. Cortnay Hicks Hodges, Co. L, 17th Inf.; Sergt. Rollo Curtin Ditto, 166th Co., C.A.C.; Sergt. Samuel Leo Stribling, Co. A, 20th Inf.

Col. H. A. Greene, 10th Inf., president of the Infantry Equipment Board at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., informs us that the board has not yet made its report. Colonel Greene being on detached service, Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil is in command of the 10th Infantry and the post of Fort Benjamin Harrison. A report submitted by the Infantry Equipment Board was not its final report, but deals completely with quartermaster and ordinary equipment.

ane Cornell University faculty, in line with the action taken by other colleges, has granted a petition of the Cornell Aero Club for the establishment of a chair in aeronautics next year. The course will be in charge of Professor G. R. McDermott, and craft of the lighter-than-air variety will be the specialties. Professor McDermott has more faith in the dirigible balloon than in the aeroplane.

A gay young Army captain, just home from hard service in the Philippines and enjoying himself in the more pleasant conditions of life in Washington, where he is on duty with the General Staff, met an old friend on Pennsylvania avenue the other day. "Well, old man," said the captain's friend, "how do you like it up here, where the light beats on the throne?" "The h— you say!" replied the captain. "This is where the beats light on the throne."

"grand benefit drill" will be given in aid of the A "grand benefit drill" will be given in and of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, under the auspices of the Board of Lady Managers, by the troops at Fort Myer, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30. Seats can be obtained from the ladies of the board and also at Fort Myer; admission \$1, 75, 50 and 25 cents—all seats reserved. Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford is secretary of the

Under the title of "Sentinels of the Silence" Agnes Deans Cameron has written for the Christmas Century the stirring story of Canada's Royal Northwest Mounted Police—"a compelling factor making for dignity and de-cency in a border country as big as Europe." That Canada has never seen a lynching and never had an In-dian war are facts that speak for themselves.

An effort is to be made this winter, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, to secure the passage by Congress of an act to establish a national boulevard from Washington to Gettysburg. This project received the endorsement of the Grand Army at the last national encampment, and it is intended to make the boulevard a memorial to President Lincoln.

An invitation to the United States to participate in an international match at Buenos Ayres having been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the War Department, it is held that it is not practicable for the War Department to send a team, but a copy of the letter was furnished to the president of the National Rifle Association

Engineer-in-Chief J. K. Barton, U.S.N., reti suffered a second stroke of paralysis while on duty at office of the Navy General Board Nov. 26. He was a prostrated by paralysis while on inspection duty League Island Navy Yard in the fall of last year. has been removed to his home and is resting comforta

Capt. Charles Gilson, of the British army, is the author of an adventure story of thrilling incidents, with some foundation of actual facts, which will run through St. Nicholas during 1910, under title of "The Refugee."

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.
Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., is retired from active service upon his own application, after more than thirty-seven years' service, to take effect April 30, 1910. He has been granted leave until he retires. He was born in Virginia March 23, 1854, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1872. He was commissioned second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, June 15, 1875, and several in the treatment of the control of th 15, 1875, and served in that regiment until promoted major, Artillery Corps, Aug. 14, 1903. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel April 5, 1907, and was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery June 6, 1907. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1888.

a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1888.

Med. Dir. Thomas H. Streets, U.S.N., who was retired on Nov. 20, 1909, on account of the age limit, is a native of Delaware, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon April 12, 1872, his first duty being on the Portsmouth, of the Pacific Fleet. He reached the grade of medical director Jan. 31, 1903. His retirement promotes Med. Inspr. Howard E. Ames, Surg. Oliver D. Norton and Passed Asst. Surg. William Seaman.

and Passed Asst. Surg. William Seaman.

Med. Inspr. Howard E. Ames, U.S.N., promoted medical director by the retirement, on Nov. 20, of Med. Dir. Thomas H. Streets, is a native of Maryland, and entered the Service April 10, 1875. as an assistant surgeon. His first sea duty was on the Richmond. He reached the grade of medical inspector Jan. 20, 1903, and his last assignment to duty was in command of the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

With the retirement of Major Charles B. Ewing, Med. Corps, Capt. William M. Roberts, now stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., becomes a major, and 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Macy becomes a captain. The retirement of Major Ewing takes from the active list the last of those officers who failed to be advanced from their grade under the operation of the Medical Department reorganization act of 1908. Capt. Charles W. Farr is now the ranking captain in the Medical Corps. He has been found physically disqualified for active service and will be retired.

ranking captain in the Medical Corps. He has been found physically disqualified for active service and will be retired.

First Lieut. Robert W. Lesher, 2d U.S. Cav., retired from active service Nov. 22, 1909, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county. Pa., Aug. 10, 1876. He enlisted as a private in Troop E. 3d Regiment of Cavalry, U.S.A., March 13, 1896, in which troop he was promoted to the different non-commissioned grades. In 1898 he was in General Shafter's Cuban expedition, 5th Army Corps, Wheeler's Cavalry Division, battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 1 and 2, 1898; Spanish night attack on San Juan Hill, July 2, 1908; bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, July 10 and 11, 1898. He was appointed second lieutenant of Cavalry from squadron sergeant-major. 3d Cavalry, and assigned to the 10th Cavalry, July 13, 1901. In September of the same year he transferred to the 3d Cavalry. During his Philippine service he participated in the following skirmishes and expeditions: The Philippine. Insurrection, General Schwan's expedition to San Francisco de Malabon, October, 1899; engagements at Cavite, Veija and Noveleta, Oct. 8, 1899, and San Francisco de Malabon, October, 1899; General Lawton's northern expedition to Aparri with Lowe's Scouts; skirmishes at Diadi. San Luis, Reina Mercedes and Nogalean; participated in the surrender of the Provinces of Nueva Viscaya, Isabells and Cagayar; engagements at Aliaga. Nov. 5, 1899; Candanglaa, May 1, 1900; Mount Bimmauva, Jan. 14 and 15, 1900; Santa Rossa Cuartel, Oct. 6, 1900. In reference to the expedition to Aparri, it may be stated that Lowe's Scouts, commanded by Lieut, J. C. Castner (now captain, 4th Infantry), was one of the longest expeditions ever conducted by foot troops. It consisted of ten white men and one hundred tagalo (sic) Scouts. Over fifty rear guard engagements street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding at New Orleans, La., on Nov. 9, was that of Ensign David G. Copeland, U.S.N., and Miss Paola Castenado at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. James Alfred Charbonnet. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Bogaerts. The bride wore a robe of white Chantilly lace and chiffon over white satin and long full veil of illusion, caught with a spray of orange blossoms. A trailing bouquet of bride roses and valley blossoms. A trailing bouquet of bride roses and valley lilies was carried. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Maginnis: matron of honor. Mrs. Arthur Huger, the bride's aunt, and the bridesmaid, Miss Marie Aldige. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. J. A. Charbonnet. Mr. Walter Castenado, the bride's cousin, and Lieut. Roe W. Vincent, U.S.N., were the groomsmen. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. J. D. Copeland, of Bamberg, S.C., as best man. The rooms were beautifully arranged with tall palms and lacelike ferns throughout the lower floor. In the diaing-room, where the bride's cake was cut with the bridegroom's sword, the table was embellished with yellow chrysanthemums and loops and bows of blue satin ribbon and yellow-shaded candles. Ensign and Mrs. Copeland left the same evening for a visit to South Carolina. They will be at home in Philadelphia about the middle of December.

December.

Miss Florelle Frederika Lightbourne and Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were married by Rev. Stout at St. Paul's Church, Key West, Fla., Nov. 13, 1909. The wedding was a surprise to the friends of both. "Miss Lightbourne," writes a correspondent, "is one of the leaders of the social set, and is a daughter of one of the oldest and most respected families of Key West. She is very popular with the officers and ladies of the garrison, and the Army welcomes her with great pleasure into its midst."

The marriage of Miss Ida Elizabeth Pattiani and Asst. Naval Constr. Richard Duncan Gatewood took place Nov. 24, 1909, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pattiani, 1521 Central avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Cal.

Señorita Maria Esperanza Abreu and Passed Asst.
Paymr. Francis James Daly, U.S.N., were married at
Cienfuegos, Cuba, Nov. 17, by Bishop Aureño in the
cathedral there, the altar of which was bedecked with
flowers. The bride is a member of a family of sugar
planters renowned for its wealth and philanthropy.
Sponsors and witnesses at the wedding were Messrs.
Christian F, Koop, of Manicaragua: R. B. Childs and
Francisco and Emilio Terry. The voung couple are spending their honeymoon in the United States.

Miss Louise Frances O'Brien and Lient Walter V.

Miss Louise Frances O'Brien and Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, of the 9th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., were married on Nov. 23,

1909. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs... W. O'Brien, of St. Louis, Mo.

V. O'Brien, of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Sue Seddon Taliaferro Wellford, of Gloucester winty, Va., and Dr. Thomas Robins Marshall, late, S.V., Spanish War, were married in Richmond, Va., the First Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Nov. 3, 1909. After a tour Dr. and Mrs. Marshall will reside Richmond.

A beautiful home wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Norrington, in Bay City, Mich. Nor. 29, 1800, when their daughter, Frances, was unified. Cav., of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, with Rev. T. S. Anderson officiating. Before the ceremony a musicale was given, and an orchestra placed behind screens of white, with a lattice work of yellow chrysanthenums and "Lobengtin." Through an arch in the screen came the prical party. The little ring bearer was Florence Jennison. and Ralph and William Norrington were the ribbon bearers. The bridesmaked were Misses Ball and Mulbolland. Miss Comsteck was the maid of honor. The brides made were Misses Ball and Mulbolland. Miss Comsteck was the maid of honor. The brides and were a tulle veil and orange blossoms that had been worn by the mother at the marriage to Mr. Norrington, The bride carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. Rown. 2d U.S. Cav. were in full dress uniform. The drawing-room, where the ceremony took place, was braked with palms and chrysanthemums and strings of smilax formed an altar, with a canopy formed from a big silk American flax. There was profusion of whitework of the string of th

St. George's Episconal Church. Newburgh, N.Y. on Nov. 24, 1909, was the scene of a military wedding, when Miss Bessie Weed Aspinwall, daughter of John Aspinwall, of Balmville, and the bridegroom, Lieut, Hayden W. Wagner, 3d U.S. Cav., were married. The

ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Huske, rector of St. George's. The bridegroom's best man was Lieut. Nathan C. Shiverick, 3d U.S. Cav. Miss Frederika Mix, of Albany, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Nina Louise Wagner, of De Kalb, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Agnes L. Cantine, of Kingston, daughter of Judge Cantine; Miss Justine Weston and Miss Marguerita Rodgers, of this city. The ushers were Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf., brother of the bridegroom; Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., U.S. Coast Art. Corps, and Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th U.S. Inf.

29th U.S. Inf.

Headquarters at Fort Adams was the scene, on the night of Nov. 24, of a military wedding, when Miss Ona Caroline Gibson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Robert J. Gibson, was married to 1st Lieut. Avery John Cooper, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., attached to the Newport Naval Training Station. A reception immediately followed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Mrs. W. L. Little, as matron of honor. Miss Julia B. Thomas, of Rutland, Vt., acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Thomas, of Smith College; Miss Anna Darbie, of Adams, Mass., and Miss Alice Wyckog and Miss Katherine Merrell, of Trenton, N.J. The best man was Capt. Harry J. Watson, C.A.C., and Lieuts. P. H. Worcester and Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., Dr. R. B. Gibson and Willis C. Noble, jr., acted as ushers.

RECENT DEATHS.

Congressman David A. De Armond, of Kansas, father of Lieut. George W. De Armond, 12th U.S. Cav., and of Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., of Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, 12th Vi.S. Cav., and of Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., was burned to death with his grandson, Waddie, aged six, in a fire that destroyed the De Armond home, at Butler, Mo., early on Nov. 23, 1909. The other members of the family escaped. Other occupants of the house at the time of the fire and who escaped were Mrs. De Armond, Mrs. Hattie Clark, a married daughter, and Nettie Boles, twenty years old, a servant. The home of Congressman De Armond was situated across the street from that of his son, James A. De Armond. James started to rush into the burning home of his father in an attempt to save the latter, but was restrained. The cause of the fire is unknown. The house was two stories in height. The financial loss is placed at \$20,000, and included one of the best libraries in the State. Mr. De Armond was one of the oldest Democratic members of Congress, and a leader of established reputation on his side of the House. His genial and charming personality was well known to many members of the Services through his two trips to the Philippines, with President Taft and his party when Mr. Taft was Secretary of War, and with the party of Congressmen which went to the Philippines in 1901 on the transport McClellan, via the Succ Canal.

the Suez Canal.

Mr. George E. Woodhouse, for three years secretary of the naval branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Philadelphia, Pa., died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, from apoplexy. He had been active in Y.M.C.A. work for a number of years, having been associated in the management of the Fifty-seventh street branch, New York, and the Brooklyn Naval Branch before going to the naval branch of Philadelphia.

seventh street branch, New York, and the Brooklyn Naval Branch before going to the naval branch of Philadelphia.

Col. Ezra H. Ripple, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, postmaster of Scranton and prominent in Grand Army circles, died in his home in Scranton, Pa., Nov. 19, of paralysis. He was a most highly esteemed officer, and at the time of his death was A.A.G., on the staff of the Governor. During the Civil War he served in the 13th and 30th Pennsylvania Militia and the 52d Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from 1862 to 1865, during which he was a prisoner of war from July 3, 1864, to March 1, 1865. He became major of the 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania N.G. on Oct. 10, 1878: lieutenant colonel Oct. 10, 1883, and colonel Oct. 4, 1888. He was appointed commissary general, Governor's staff, in 1895; lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general Jan. 30, 1899; recommissioned as colonel and appointed A.A.G. April 28, 1899, and reappointed Feb. 4, 1903. Adjutant General Stuart. in announcing the death of Colonel Ripple, says: "In the death of Colonel Ripple the Commonwealth loses one of its foremost citizens and the National Gnard an officer of rare ability and experience. A sincere Christian, a brave soldier, an exemplary citizen, an ardent patriot, he combined within himself the beautiful and masterful qualities of heart and mind that lead men to live lives of purity and uprightness, of high ideals, noble purposes and lofty aims. Colonel Ripple was often called to positions of honor and trust in civil life, all of which he filled with conspicuous fidelity and honesty. As a soldier he was patriotic, brave and devoted, always laboring earnestly to advance the interests of the Service. recognizing the value of the American citizen soldier, of which he was such a perfect type and conspicuous example."

example."

Mr. James A. Crowley, father of the wife of Capt.
M. K. Taulbee, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, died at Philadelphia, Pa., a few days since.

Mr. Lindsay Gilmer, who died at Staunton, Va., on Nov. 7, 1900, and Miss Isabel B. Gilmer, who died at Kansas City. Mo., Nov. 15, 1909, are brother and sister of Comdr. William W. Gilmer, U.S.N.

Admiral Baron Gustav von Senden-Bibran, who was for eighteen years the chief of Emperor William's private naval cabinet, died in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 23, 1909, of an abscess on the brain. He was born in 1847 and retired from official life in 1906.

Andrew Bryson Taylor, aged twenty-six years, son of

1909, of an abscess on the brain. He was born in 1847 and retired from official life in 1906.

Andrew Bryson Taylor, aced twenty-six years, son of Med. Dir. John Y. Taylor, u.S.N., 1727 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C., was killed in an automobile accident on the Kennett turnpike, near Greenville, Del., early on Nov. 22, 1909. Mr. Taylor was connected with the Bryson Steel Casting Company, of Newcastle, Del., in an important capacity. He made his home at Newcastle with Andrew Bryson, his uncle, owner of the plant. He was a Harvard graduate. Burial will probably be made in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y. The other child of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, a daughter, lives with them in Washington.

Auguste P. Montant, formerly major and inspector, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., died in New York city Nov. 25, 1909, at his home, No. 31 West Fiftieth street, of heart failure. He was a member of the Union, South Side, Sportsmen's, Merchants', Nassau County and Seawanaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs and a charter member of the Racquet and Tennis Club. 7th Regiment Veterans, etc. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, who is Mrs. Huntington Norton, and one son, Louis T. Montant.

The death of Col. George H. Brown on Nov. 23 removed from Washington one of its best-known citizens. He has for thirty-nime years been the chief landscape gardener of public buildings and grounds in Washington, and in that time has served under scores of Army officers,

mainly from the Corps of Engineers, detailed to duty as superintendent of public buildings and grounds. Colonel Brown served through the Civil War, first in the District Militia and later in the Volunteer Engineers Corps. He directed the laying out of the public grounds of the city of Washington, including those of the White House and the Capitol. Colonel Brown is father of Capt. Orville G. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb.

obinson, Neb. Mrs. Sarah Kinley Jones, mother of Capt. William K. Jones, U.S.A., died at Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1909, the eighty-forth year of her age.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

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Lieut, Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Rhode Island, is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., and Mrs. Steele will sail with Major Steele's regiment on the Army transport Logan, leaving San Francisco Dec. 6.

At Fort Sam Houston, on Nov. 8, Mrs. John H. Stone entertained with a pretty tea, complimentary to the ladies of the Cavalry post, from four to six o'clock.

Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, Pa., has just returned from Washington, where she attended the wedding of Miss Wilma Edith Perham to Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker.

The residence of Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, in Honolulu, was the scene of a brilliant reception on Nov. 5, at which their younger daughter, Josephine, was introduced to society.

The nineteenth annual reunion and banquet of the 11th

5, at which their younger daughter, Josephine, was introduced to society.

The nineteenth annual reunion and banquet of the 11th Army Corps Association, Army of the Potomac, was held in New York city Nov. 23. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., was among those present.

First Lieut. Rhodrie W. Browne, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Monroe, Va., has gone to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Major Henry A. Webber, Med. Corps.

Major Erneste V. Smith, U.S.A., left Troy, N.Y., Nov. 19 for Washington, D.C., after a week's visit with his wife and daughter. Miss Dorothy Smith, at the Rensselaer. Major Smith is stationed at San Francisco, and will return to his post shortly.

Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., now on duty at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has been chosen as a White House aide by President Taft. Lieutenant Long was on the U.S.S. Connecticut on the cruise of the fleet around the world, is a Californian and was appointed to the Academy from that state in 1897.

Mrs. William Lindsey, of Boston, entertained a house

Mrs. William Lindsey, of Boston, entertained a house party of young people in Washington, D.C., over Nov. 21 at her home on Bay State road, including Miss Annie Irwin, the daughter of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin, and Miss Marjorie Aleshire, a daughter of Brigadier General Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs.

dughter of Brigadier General Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland entertained a dinner party of sixteen at their home in Washington on Nov. 19, those present being Rev. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, Rear Admiral Swinburne, Mr. T. De Witt Talmage, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Southerland and Major Horton.

Chief Gunner Thomas Smith, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., left Nov. 21 for the navy yard, Philadelphia, where he will be attached to the battleship Georgia. Chief Gunner Smith was given a rousing send-off at the Fall River line dock by his former companions at the Torpedo Station and by members of the seamen gunners' class.

Lieut. Col. B. R. James, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, at Washington, D.C., and Mrs. James gave a "military" dinner Nov. 19, at which Major the Hon. J. D. Beresford, of the British army, was the principal guest. The other guests included Brig, Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Col. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., and Baron de Bode, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut. Col. J. S. Rogers, U.S.A., of Vencouver Barracks. was hostess on Nov. 16 at a

A. Garlington. Col. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., and Baron de Bode, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut. Col. J. S. Rogers, U.S.A., of Vancouver Barracks, was hostess on Nov. 16 at a very enjoyable bridge party, complimentary to Mrs. Johnson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Caziarc and Mrs. Johnson, and those present were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Gilmor, Mrs. Le May, Mrs. Cass, Mrs. Fales, Mrs. Cable, Mrs. Reasoner. Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Offley, Mrs. Caziarc, Miss Kitty Johnson and Miss McGunnegle.

An informal dinner was given by Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of the Coast Artillery, U.S.A., and Mrs. Murray in Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, at which the guests were all of the Army circle. They included Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of the chief engineer of the Panama Canal: Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, retired, and Mrs. Johnston, Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M., and Mrs. Aleshire, and Capt. Robert E. Callan.

Mrs. A. Scammell Wadsworth (nee Cameron), wife of Ensign Wadsworth, U.S.N., was seen twice at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York city, last week. in Lispenard Stewart's box, in company with the Roger Smiths, of London, England. Mrs. Wadsworth wore white satin, with an ermine coat and a black hat. She has leased for the season an apartment in the Victoria, on Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh street, New York city.

In honor of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., the Delta Kappa Epsilon has planned one of the largest college fraternity dinners ever held for Saturday night, Dec. 18, at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Peary is a member of Theat Chapter, D.K.E., at Bowdoin College. Two years ago the fraternity dinner sever held for Saturday night, Dec. 18, at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Peary took with him and unfurled with the Stars and Stripes at the pole. It is estimated that 1,500 "Dekes" will attend.

A hop was given at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Nov. 19 by the officers and ladies of the post. The

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A hop was given at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Nov. 19 by the officers and ladies of the post. The ballroom of the Officers' Club was attractively decorated with flags and bunting, and the Engineers band furnished the music. A supper was served after the dancing, Among those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A.. Miss Dorothy Langfitt, ast. Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., the Misses Downing. Major Frederick Reynolds, U.S.A., Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Louise Chase, Mrs. Summerlin, Miss Alice Vandergrift, Lieut. John C. Fremont, jr., U.S.N., Lieut. Daniel P. Mannix, U.S.N., Miss Sally Garlington, Miss Stella Dunn, the Misses Murray, Lieut. George R. Goethals, U.S.A., Miss Alice Shepard, the Misses Finley, Major and Mrs. Barden, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. William D. Connor, U.S.A., Lieut. Daniel I. Sultan, U.S.A., Miss Rheth Stuart, Lieutenant Atkinson and Lieut. Roger. G. Alexander, U.S.A.

Mrs. Herndon Sharp, wife of Lieut. Herndon Sharp, 18th Inf., U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Anne Peyton at her home on Riggs place, Washington, D.C.

Miss Helen Koerper, who spent the summer at Fort Slocum with her brother, Capt. C. E. Koerper, and since then has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Jenks at Fort Ontario, N.Y., has returned to her home, 2234 Q street, Washington, D.C.

The officers of the staff of the First Brigade of the Maryland National Guard on Nov. 23 presented Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, retired, with a handsome silver loving cup. The presentation speech was made by Col. Charles D. Gaither.

Charles D. Gaither.

Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of Medical Inspector Boyd, U.S.N., entertained at a tea for young people in Washington, D.C., Nov. 23. The occasion was complimentary to Miss Nathalie Driggs, daughter of the late Commander Driggs, of the Navy.

Condr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., gave a dinner at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Nov. 22, as a farewell to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg. Lieutenant Commander Kellogg will leave in a few days for Norfolk, to joint the Minnesota, to which he has been ordered as navigating officer.

an a farewell to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg. Lieutenant Commander Kellogg will leave in a few days for Norfolk, to joint the Minnesota, to which he has been ordered as navigating officer.

Mrs. Arthur Murray returned to Washington Nov. 19 from a visit in New York, and she and Brigadier General Murray entertained at dinner on Nov. 19 Gen. and Mrs. Johnston, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. States B. Aleshire, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Goethals and Capt. Robert E. Callan.

President Taft, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Taft's sister, Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, of Pittsburg, reached Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, on the U.S.S. Mayflower, after an uneventful voyage up the Potomac from Norfolk. Miss Helen Taft arrived on Nov. 24 from Bryn Mawr to pass Thanksgiving with her parents at the White House.

Lieut. Harry C. Dinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dinger, of Washington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary in their box at the opera Nov. 22 in New York. Mrs. Dinger wore a gown of pale canary colored satin with lace trimmings, gardenias at the corsage, ornaments of diamonds, including a jeweled butterfly in the coiffure. Recent additions to the membership of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.I.U.S., include Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, U.S.A., and Capt. T. R. Scott, U.S.V. At the meeting of the Commandery, to be held on Dec. 1, the applications for admission to the order of Rear Admirals W. H. Brownson, W. S. Cowles, J. N. Hemphill, J.-E. Pillsbury, T. H. Sievens and E. D. Taussig, and Lieut. Comdr. D. L. Wilson, U.S.N., will be acted upon, and also that of Major George H. Sands, U.S.A.

Miss Ona Caroline Gibson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. D. L. Little, matron of honor; Miss Julia B. Thomas, maid of honor; the Misses Marion Nov. 23 at Fort Adams for her bridesmaids, with the bridesroom as the proper of the Washington, with the bridesroom gave his best man and ushers pearl stick pins. The marriage took place at Newy

and not the American flag. The Unionista newspapers have all protested innocence of any intention to give offense.

The Fort Ethan Allen Club, of Burlington, Vt., gave a brilliant reception and ball on the night of Nov. 20, in honor of the officers and ladies of the 10th U.S. Cavalry. The event was one of the finest ever held in Burlington, and was attended by some 300 of the society folk of that city. The handsome uniforms of the Army men, with the elaborate costumes of the ladies, formed a moving picture throughout the spacious club house not soon to be forgotten. The home of the Ethan Allen Club is a large Colonial mansion. The reception was held in the parlors, while the dancing was in the ballroom. The brilliant full dress uniforms of the officers and the beautiful gowns of the ladies made a handsome picture, and among the guests were the very best people of Vermont. The assembly hall was decorated with the flags of the world Powers, and at each side of the stage during the early evening stood, like bronze statues, two color sergeants of the "fighting" 10th with the national and regimental flags. The latter was presented to the regiment by the citizens of Philadelphia after the Spanish-American War, in which the 10th rendered such distinguished service. The guests from the fort included Col. T. W. Jones, Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale and Mrs. George H. Sands, Major and Mrs. C. P. Read. Major and Mrs. L. B. Kromer, Capt. und Mrs. R. D. Read. Major and Mrs. L. B. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Hay and Mr. Hay, Capt. R. G. Paxton, Capt, and Mrs. W. H. Hay and Mrs. C. P. Muller, 1st Lieut. C. R. Mayo, 1st Lieut and Mrs. C. H. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Hay and Mrs. C. D. McMurdo, Mrs. W. Edwards, J. C. King, E. M. Whiting, H. S. Dilworth and E. R. Van Deusen, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. McMurdo, Mrs. W. Edwards, Jr. C. King, E. M. Whiting, H. S. Dilworth and E. R. Van Deusen, Dr. and Mrs. C. Ch. Muller, 1st Lieut. W. J. Scott, 2d Lieuts, Which were served from ten to eleven o'clock. 'Colonel Jones,' writes a corresponden

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. William B. Baker, 8th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15.—
A son was born to the wife of Capt. E. J. Timberlake, ir., Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Hunt, Va., Nov. 10.
Major J. S. McNaught, U.S.A., retired, and wife are now at 873 East Beach street, Biloxi, Miss., where they will remain for the winter.

Major and Mrs. Frank R. Keefer will be the guests of Major Keefer's parents at 1631 North Front street, Harrisburg, Pa., during the month of December.

Miss Lawton, daughter of the late General Lawton, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, U.S.A., at their home, on Lafayette square, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, has been ordered to command the scout cruiser Chester, relieving Comdr. H. B. Wilson, who goes to Washington, for duty on the Board of Insepection and Survey.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Endicott, New

wno goes to Washington, for duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Endicott, New York city, are Mrs. James Regan, wife of Lieutenant Regan, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Maria del Valle Yanaga, of San Sebastian, Spain. Mrs. Regan and Miss Yanaga have been the guests of La Comtess de Lersundi.

Mrs. Hodges, wife of Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, at which Mrs. Goethals, wife of Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, was the principal guest. Invited to meet her were Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby, Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers, Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, and Mr. C. C. Arosemena, Minister from Panama.

Mrs. J. W. MacMurray gave a dinner party in Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, to her son, Mr. J. W. MacMurray, Second Secretary to the United States Embassy in St. Petersburg, who is visiting her. Present were Misses Alexandrine Fitch, Esther Denny, Ellen Barrett and Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus, jr., U.S.A., Capt. M. A. De Laney. Lieut. Arthur O. Davis and Major Frederick P. Reynolds, U.S.A.

Reynolds, U.S.A.

Several changes in the duties of officers serving at San-Francisco, Cal., have occurred incident to the recent returnent of Major General Weston, U.S.A. Capt. M.-H. Barnum, A.D.C., left with his family on the Overland to join his reziment, the Sth Cavalry, at Fort Robinson, Neb. Mrs. Rethers, wife of Capt. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Jesse B. Lee, left for San Antonio, Tex., where Captain Rethers was ordered to join his regiment. Col. E. B. Pratt, 30th Inf., has been in command of the Department of California until the arrival of General Barry. The house at Fort Mason is being put in repair, as well as quarters for General Barry's aide, Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf.

The Veteran Reserve Corps of the United States has

ordered to join his regiment. Col. E. B. Pratt, 20th Int., has been in command of the Department of California until the arrival of General Barry. The house at Fort Mason is being put in repnir, as well as quarters for General Barry's nide, Capt. Robert C. Davis, 4Th Inf.

The Veteran Reserve Corps of the United States has been organized at. Washington, D.C., with the hope that it will form the "third line of defense." The officers are stollows: Col. Capt. The Western Reserve Corps of the United States has been organized at. Washington, D.C., with the hope that it will form the "third line of defense." The officers are stollows: Col. Charles S. Livingston, secretary: Col. Thacker E. Lee, treasurer. The executive committee is as follows: Col. Charles S. Wilder, Capt. Thomas J. Brown and Col. Van A. Zahn. All persons who have served in any of the wars of the United States or who have had military service in the Regular Army or National Guard are eligible to membership. Permanent headquarters of the new organization have been opened in Washington.

The Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., celebrated its eighteenth anniversary in Burlington, Vt., on Nov. 17. At the business meeting two new members were admitted, Lieut. Col. James Walie Howard, and Capt. W. L. Luhn, of the 10th U.S. Cav. A memorial to the late General Howard was presented by a committee consisting of Prof. J. E. Goodrich, Gen. S. P. Jocelyn and U. A. Woodbury. A memorial to the late General Howard was presented by a committee consisting of Prof. J. E. Goodrich, Gen. S. P. Jocelyn and U. A. Woodbury. A memorial to the late S. Smalley was defended by a reception at seven o'clock, which lasted until the banquet was served at eight. Among those in the receiving line were Comdr. J. H. Goulding and Miss Goulding, of Wilmington; Robert A. Lawrence, of Rutland; R. W. Hulburd and Miss Hulburd, of Hyde Park; Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale, of the 10th U.S. Cav.; and Miss Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Redfield Proetor. of Proctor. Major C. H. Greenson. of the 10th U.S. Cav.; and

Capt, and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., have seently taken a residence at Chevy Chase, Md., for the

winter.

Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gillespie gave a dinner for a small company in Washington, D.C., Nov. 25.

Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin gave a dinner for a young company on Nov. 25 in Washington, D.C.

in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton have taken an apartment at the Saint Pierre, 216 West Ninety-ninth street, New York city.

Lieut, S. Gannon, U.S.N., has been relieved from duty as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet and granted sick leave for two months.

Dr. Charles C. Grieve, U.S.N., and wife have arrived at Mare Island, Cal., from Sitka, Alaska, to relieve Surg. John Brister, of the receiving ship Independence. Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., who has been making a series of visits in both Canada and New England, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., enter-tained at a reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Josephine McClellan, Nov. 5, at 1936 Nuuanu avenue, Honlulu, Hawaii.

Josephine McClellan, Nov. 5, at 1936 Nuuanu avenue, Honlulu, Hawaii.

Gen. and Mrs. William F. Draper gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, in compliment to Miss Davide Yulee Noble and Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., who were married Nov. 24.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has as a guest in Washington, D.C., his son-in-law and daughter, Major Samuel Reher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reber, who will be widely entertained during their stay.

Miss Edith Cutler, daughter of Capt. William G. Outler, U.S.N., retired, is the house guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., at their N street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th U.S. Inf., has cabled from Manila, P.I., to his father-in-law, Mr. H. Park, of Salt Lake City, Utah, that on Nov. 20 a son was born to him and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Philadelphia, have been the guests of Mrs. Gerhard's parents, Chief Eagr, and Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., at their K street home, in Washington, D.C., for over Thanksgiving.

Miss Sadie and Miss Carolyn Murray, daughters of the Chief of Artillery, have returned to their home in Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., after a visit to New York and a motor trip up to the Yale-Princeton ame.

Mrs. Wainwright, the wife of Rear Admiral Richard.

game.

Mrs. Wainwright, the wife of Rear Admiral Richard
Wainwright, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, her guests later attending the charity
ball at the New Willard for the benefit of the Noël House
Settlement.

Mrs. Abercrombie-Miller, the widow of the late Comdr. Frederick A. Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Miller have opened their Massachusetts avenue residence, in Wäshington, D.C., after an absence of sev-

Miss Stella Dunn, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel nunn, U.S.A., who has been visiting Miss Sally Garling-no, daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., I. Washington, D.C., returned this week to her home I. New York, N.Y.

in New York, N.Y.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., called on President Taft on Nov. 24. The President expressed a desire that Civil Engineer Peary spend some afternoon at the White House and describe his North Pole trip. Mr. Peary said he would be pleased to do so.

Mrs. Robert J. C. Irvine will give a reception on Saturday, Nov. 27. from four to six, at her home, 584 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., to introduce her daughter, Miss Joseph Irvine. Col. and Mrs. Irvine will also give a dance on Dec. 7 at the Country Club for Miss Irvine.

Major J. M. Carson, Q.M.D., who is in charge of the construction of the new buildings at West Point, with his family, is the guest during the Thanksgiving period of his father, Major John M. Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerciand Labor.

Among the guests at the banquet of the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain, in New York city, Nov. 25, were the Rev. Father W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., Col. Maurice Simmons, commander of the Department of New York of the Spanish War Veterans, who presided, and Col. E. B. Babbitt, of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

U.S.A.

At the November meeting of Boston (Mass.) Chapter, S.A.R., which takes place on Saturday evening, Nov. 27, at Young's Hotel, Brig. Gen. W. A. Pew, jr., will be the principal guest and speaker. Other military guests include Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., Col. E. H. Eldridge and Col. Charles M. Green, M.V.M., and men representing different military bodies in Boston.

Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., was the hostess at a tea in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 23, to meet Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of the late Commander Driggs, U.S.N. Miss Natalie Magruder, Mrs. Huntington and Miss Lena Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., assisted in receiving the guests and in serving at the elaborately appointed tea table.

President Taft, on Nov. 25, joined with members of

the guests and in serving at the elaborately appointed tea table.

President Taft, on Nov. 25. joined with members of his Cabinet and the diplomatic representatives of the American republics attended the first Pan-American Thanksgiving service ever held in Washington at St. Patrick's Catholic Church. Mgr. Diomede Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States: Cardinal Gibbons and other Catholic prelates took part. Among others present were Brig. Gen. O'Reilly, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Ramsay, U.S.N., and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., the President's military aide.

The Thanksgiving events at Fort Sheridan. Ill., began with a moving picture entertainment in the mess hall of the hospital for the sick soldiers. The next night a Thanksgiving service was held for the prisoners. Thanksgiving ever there was a band concert, moving picture and vaudeville entertainment for the entire post in the amusement hall. Col. William L. Pitcher has arranged similar entertainments for the soldiers for the Christmas holidays, to be in charge of the post chaplains, including a rezimental ball by the 27th Infantry and a Christmas tree for all.

tree for all.

Lieut. Col. George E. Bushnell, Med. Corps, who for several years has been in command of Fort Bayard, has been compelled by illness to ask leave of absence for six months; and has gone to southern California for rest and recuperation. Colonel Bushnell, after nearly a quarter century of service in the Army, found himself a victim of tuberculosis, and at once devoted himself to study

of that disease, and later on being detailed to comman of Fort Bayard carried out an extensive plan of deve opment of the Army hospital at that post. He is a recog nized authority throughout the world in his specialty.

nized authority throughout the world in his specialty.

Among the performers in the anateur theatricals which will be given in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 20, at the Belasco Theater, for the benefit of the Neighborhood House Settlement, under the management of Mrs. Clifford Barney, are Miss Jean Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N.; the Misses Fremont, daughters of Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.N.; Miss Pauline Magruder, sister of Lieutenant Magruder, U.S.A.; Miss Alna Ruggles, daughter of the late General Ruggles, U.S.A.; Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Miss Maria Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A.

daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A. Writing concerning Col. Theo A. Dodge, U.S.A., whose death was reported in our issue of Oct. 30 last, an officer of the Army, resident in Paris, says: "Colonel Dodge passed peacefully away, after many months of constant suffering, sometimes more, sometimes less, on Monday, Oct. 25, 1909. Although it had been long expected, the end was sudden, and in less than two minutes all was over. He died at his country home, the Chateau de Rozieres, near Nanteuil-le-Handouin, Department of the Oise. Mrs. Dodge bears up bravely, but what a loss! The Colonel's last words were for her. She was his one thought in life; she was his last thought in death."

thought in life; she was his last thought in death."

Miss Jane Wilkes, a daughter of Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., who commanded the famous exploring expedition to the Southern and Pacific oceans from 1839 to 1842. has given to the National Museum in Washington a large number of very interesting mementoes of her distinguished father. Among them is the medal given to Admiral Wilkes by the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1848, a jeweled sword, presented by Congress to him in 1862 in recognition of his services to his country in effecting the removal of the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the British steamer Trent, and the U.S. flag flown by him on his famous expedition. Among other things appear, also, his Service sword, cocked hat, epaulets and numerous natural history specimens.

tory specimens.

The social season of Fort Snelling was inaugurated on Thursday afternoon of last week with a delightful tea given by Mrs. George O. Cress, of the Cavalry garrison, complimentary to visiting friends on the post and from the Twin Cities The attractive quarters were decorated with garlands of Southern smilax and big Japanese bowls filled with yellow chrysanthemums and lighted throughout with lantern and candle light. The string orchestra from the 28th Infantry band rendered a charming program. Receiving with the hostess were Mrs. John Naylor, of Evanston. Ill.; Mrs. Arnold, of Fort Robinson; Mrs. Le Grand-Cameron, of New York; Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon and Miss O'Hara, of San Francisco. Mrs. Galbraith and Mrs. Scherer presided at the tea table, assisted by the other ladies of the Cavalry.

Friday night. Nov. 19. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, Col. Cornelius Gardener, Capt. Joseph F. Gohn and several other well known gentlemen were initiated into the Omaha Lodge of Elks in the presence of over two hundred representative men of Omaha. It was one of the largest and most successful initiations ever held by this famous lodge. After the regular meeting a social session was held, at which the members and guests were entertained by the Ward-Vokes and Cohan-Harris companies, both then appearing in Omaha. Mr. "Happy" Ward, well known to Army people, presided, and was assisted by "Honey Boy" George Evans. Mr. Ward is an old friend of Colonel Gardener, and asked especially to give the entertainment for him. During the evening speeches were made by General Morton, Colonel Gardener, Captain Gohn, President Pickens, of the Ak-Sar-Ben: Gould Dietz, Major McCarthy, Mr. Ward, Mr. Evans and Lieut. O. E. Michaelis. Among the Army officers present were Col. Thomas Swobe, Major D. E. McCarthy, Major C. W. Kennedy, Capt. George D. Guyer, Capt. P. L. Hines and Lieut. O. E. Michaelis.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and U.S. Senator George T. Oliver were the victims of practical jokers on the stage of the Gayety Theater, in Pittsburg, Pa., on Nov. 21. Admiral Schley was the guest of Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine on Nov. 21, and in the evening the Gayety Theater had been bought out by the Shrine for a "stag night." Near the end of the show a loving cup made of armor plate was presented to the Admiral. Senator Oliver made the presentation to the Admiral. Senator Oliver made the presentation to the Admiral in the center of the stage. As he finished there rushed from the wings a bevy of chorus girls in costume. Two of the girls had bottles of champagne, which they emptied into the loving cup. Then they stood on either side of the embarrassed Admiral and made signs for him to drink. He finally raised the cup to his lips while the audience broke into "How Dry I Am." He then passed the cup to Senator Oliver, who seemed paralyzed, but nevertheless took his sip, and then gallantly passed the cup to the chorus girls, who sampled the contents, and in turn passed it to the score of Shriners who had come on the stage

The Imperial Japanese Commissioners were royally entertained by the Omaha Commercial Club, en route to the coast a few days since. They expressed themselves as much pleased with Omaha. At the Union Pacific shops they witnessed the movements of a car run and controlled by wireless and worked from the wireless tower at Fort Omaha, four miles away, a new and remarkable demonstration of the powers and possibilities of wireless. The experiment was watched with much interest by Colonel Glassford, commanding at Fort Omaha, who aided in every way in its success. That evening the Commissioners were given a banquet, at which there were speeches by prominent men from all over the West. They were seated at different tables. At the table presided over by President C. H. Pickens. of the Ak-Sar-Ben. were three of the Commissioners and Col. Cornelius Gardener, who acted as interpreter and talked to the Oriental gentlemen in German and French. When the guests came forth from their renast they were delighted to see the welcome arch at the City Hall, blazing with thousands of electric lamps and bearing, in huge Japanese characters, the words "Welcome, Nippon."

A lieutenant of the Austrian army has invented a type of dirigible, in which steel is used for the construc-tion of the gas receptacle. The Austrian government already possesses two war airships, one of the Parseval aiready possesses two war airships, one of the Parseval type of 1,800 meters, and a Lebaudy dirigible, of 3,650 meters, just completed. Major Parseval has arrived at Vienna to superintend the trial flights of the former airship. It was also reported in July that the Zeppelin Company had obtained an order for a third vessel, which was to cost \$300,000, and to be ready for service by the end of the year.

THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA.

THE SITUATION IN NICARAGUA.

Up to the time of our going to press there was nothing particularly startling in the Nicaraguan situation, despite the lengthy statements in the daily press alleging rush orders to warships, men working overtime, etc., that would almost make it appear that the United States was preparing for war with some large European Power. The facts, in brief, are that proper steps have been taken to protect the lives and property of American citizens in Nicaragua, and should the execution of the two Americans charged with laying mines in the San Juan River to blow up government troopships be proved illegal proper amends must be made to the United States. The gunboat Vicksburg has arrived at Corinto, where she will remain for some time. The gunboats Albany and Yorktown, now at Magdalena Bay at target practice, have been directed to remain there for the present, instead of returning north to San Francisco. The transport Buffalo is at Panama, to be on hand in case it is necessary to carry a force of marines from Panama to Corinto.

An order was given by the Navy Department Nov. 24, that the New Orleans remain on the west coast of the United States, and not sail from San Francisco for the Philippines, as originally intended. The New Orleans is a handy vessel for work in Central American waters in case of necessity.

Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead, commanding the gunboat Vicksburg, which is now at Corinto, on the west coast of Nicaragua, sent a report to the Navy Department Nov. 23 saying that there was no disorder there. The cruiser Des Moines sailed from Port Limon Nov. 22 for Greytown. Nicaragua. The cruiser Tacoma sailed from Colon Nov. 23 for Port Limon. The gunboat Marietta is on her way from Gunatnanno to Port Limon. Comdr. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser Des Moines, in a report to the Navy Department, said the revolutionists were gaining strength and the revolutionists were in control of the country back from the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, including the town of Rama, where de

1,000 Nicaraguan troops, under General Toledo, are besieged at Greytown. Foreign interests were being protected.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, telegraphed to the Nicaraguan representative at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 24, confirming the execution of Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce. He says that the revolutionists employed the two Americans to mine the San Juan River and that one of the mines they planted exploded near the steamer Diamante. Cannon and Groce, he stated, were captured in flagrante delictu and were tried by court-martial. They were amply defended. They pleaded guilty and were condemned to death, he says, in accordance with the laws of the republic. Cannon was engaged in former revolutions. He was captured in Honduras in 1907, but was liberated on his promise not to meddle further in Central American politics.

According to despatches to the New York Sun, however, Nov. 25, it is learned "from a trustworthy source" that Groce and Cannon were not captured while laying mines, as Zelava asserted, but were with General Chamorro, the insurgent commander, and were taken prisoners during a fight near Colorado Junction. The shooting of Cannon and Groce, it is stated, has caused great indignation at Bluefields, Nicaragua, Letters written at Managua and smuggled out of the country report that the situation at Managua is chaotic. President Zelava has surrounded himself with a strong guard of picked loyalists and his palace is a fortress. Martial law is enforced with a rigorous hand. The telegraph office is under the complete control of Zelava, and no messages can be sent unless they have his O.K. Even the messages filed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign governments are held up.

Señor Moreira, Under Secretary of State of the provisional government, sent a telegram to the U.S. State Department, under date of Bluefields, Nov. 24, saying that the execution of Groce and Cannon was illegal according to Article 742 of the military ordinances.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The amount saved to the sugar planters and others of Panay and Negros on the exports to the United States during September of 19,827,054 kilos of sugar free of duty was \$500,000. Customs receipts for the Philippines fell off \$20,000 in the first half of 1909 fiscal year, but so increased in the last half that the year's gain over 1908 fiscal year amounted to \$220,000, reports the Insular Collector of Customs. The year's customs receipts totaled \$4,270,000, collected at a total expense of only \$237,000. Imports from the United States in the first nine months of 1909 calendar year amounted to \$8.792,000 (Bureau of Statistics), an increase of \$1,349,000 over the corresponding period of 1908. Exports to the United States totaled \$7.248,000, an increase of \$120,000. The low price of hemp kept down the export increase.

The Philippine Bureau of Forestry places the virgin forest area of the Philippines at approximately 40,000 square miles, or one-third of the total area. The forests are of five kinds, dipterocaro, molave, mangrove, pine and mountain top. The stand of merchantable timber is more than 200,000,000 feet, board measure—a vast reserve of wealth for the future, all of which belongs to the people of the islands, spread over 25,600,000 acres. In addition, there are 20,000 square miles of second growth timber, which will yield considerable quantities of small-sized timber and firewood. Part of this area will be reforested and retained as a permanent forest, says the Manila Times.

As a result of an oil strike in Tavabas, six oil development companies have been formed. Many other companies are exploiting the mineral resources of the islands. An interesting case was recently called for trial in 1loilo, as reported in the Manila Times of Oct. 4, to determine the ownershin of what were once declared insurgent funds and confiscated. Early in 1900, Augustin de la Peña had on deposit with the Hong Kong and Shanchal Banking Corporation, of Iloilo, the sum of 19,000 peops. In December, 1900, Peña wa The amount saved to the sugar planters and others of

finally deposited in the Treasury of the United States as seized insurgent funds. Subsequently Peña died, and the administrator of his estate has commenced suit against the banking corporation to recover the 19,000 pesos that was paid over to the Government by order of the military authorities, alleging in his complaint that the bank had no right nor authority to obey the order of the military commander. The bank is defending itself on the ground that in December, 1900, the only government at Iloilo was the military government, and the bank was subject to the orders of the military commander.

WHO IS TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF?

ment at Hollo was the military government, and the bank was subject to the orders of the military commander.

WHO IS TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF?

The New York Tribune thus speculates on the subject of a successor to General Bell:

"That Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, will be the choice of the President as successor to Gen. J. Franklin Bell as Chief of Staff when the latter's tour of duty-ends, next April, is the prediction of many well-posted officers in the War Department. The choice of a successor to General Bell is a topic of the utmost interest to officers who realize that in large measure the welfare of the Army depends on the ability of the individual assigned to this important post.

"The officers regarded as most certain to be seriously considered are Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East; Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Department of Luzon; Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Assistant Chief of Staff, and General Murray. General Wood's high ability is well recognized, but it is believed in some quarters that the rapid promotion he enjoyed under President McKniley and the serious difficulty which attended his confirmation by the Senate as a brigadier general have resulted in the creation of antagonisms which would militate against his usefulness as Chief of Staff.

"General Carter has many friends and many enemies. While there is no disposition in the War Department to minimize his ability, there is probably no man who would be less popular with his associates than General Carter. There is a feud of long standing between him and General Ainsworth, Adjutant General of the Army, which, it is argued, would cause complications which only the President could straighten out.

"General Wotherspoon was regarded, a short time ago, as the most probable candidate among those whose friends are urging their selection for this important post. It has been discovered, however, that General Wotherspoon has been a member of the staff more than five years, and while it is argued by some of his

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The United Service Gazette, of London, contends that recruiting in the British army is not falling off as a recruiting in the British army is not falling off as a result of its dependence upon voluntary enlistments, and calls attention to the fact that the standards are being raised in various particulars, for instance: The standard of height has been raised for recruits of the Irish Guards to 5 ft. 9 in.; one inch has been added to the "chest measurement when fully expanded" of all recruits for the Scots Guards and Irish Guards and of gunners and drivers for the Royal Field Artillery; the standard of height for drivers for the Royal Field Artillery has been raised from 5 ft. 5 in. to 5 ft. 7 in.; an addition of half an inch to the chest test for the other battalions of the Foot Guards, while but quite recently a restriction was placed upon any recruits being enlisted for Highland regiments except bona-fide Scotsmen, to which are added the stricter requirements as to character, education and dental fitness.

A large number of Austrian officers, just promoted to

dental fitness.

A large number of Austrian officers, just promoted to be captains in the General Staff. have received through the mail sample boxes of pills. These were accompanied by a circular recommending them for nervous debility. One of the officers, Captain Mader, took some of the pills and died almost immediately.

The total budget proposals of the German government for the army and navy for 1910 amount to about \$312,500,000, as against \$209,450,000 in the 1909 budget. The naval estimates alone amount to 443,000,000 marks, about \$110,750,000. New construction alone calls for \$42,750,000.

The British War Office has appointed a committee of

The British War Office has appointed a committee of experts to report upon and select the most suitable automatic magazine action for rifles for service in the army.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

Leave for sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliot. 8th Cav., to take effect about Dec. 21, 1909.

S.O., Nov. 1, 1909, is amended so as to relieve Lieut. F. S.O., Nov. 1, 1909, is amended so as to relieve Lieut. F. Lahm from detail in Signal Corps, to take effect Nov. 26. Capt. John S. Winn will proceed to Rochester, Mich., for purpose inspecting and investigating facilities and standing of Western knitting mills at that place, with special reference to their ability to manufacture olive drah gloves.

The following changes in stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered: Col. Andrews relieved at Headquariers, Department of Lakes, will proceed to Governors Island and report for duty as adjutant general, Department California, will proceed to Chleago, for temporary duty as adjutant general of Department of Lakes; Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd is revented to the control of the

lieved in Philippines Division, will sail from Manila May 15 to San Francisco, and report for further orders.

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Coast Art., transferred from 6th to 69th Company.

Second Lieut. Winn Blair will proceed to Hot Springs, Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment.

Captain Harry L. Steele, Coast Art., ordered to remain on duty at his present station until completion of the service practice of the 39th and 11th Companies, when he will comply with orders for his transfer.

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Letcher Hardman is assigned to the 10th Cavalry.

First Lieut. William Faterson is relieved on duty on recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, and assigned to the 22d Co., Coast Art.

Capt. Percy P. Bishop will proceed Nov. 28 to Fort Du Pont, Del., to witness mortar target practice.

22d Co., Coast Art.

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G.O. 226, NOV. 10, 1909, WAR DEPT.

1. All captains and lieutenants of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Infantry of more than three and less than eighteen years' commissioned service who have not completed satisfactorily the garrison school course in the subjects of drill regulations, small-arms firing manual, military law, and international law, will be required to attend and pursue a special course of instruction in these subjects where they can do so without interfering with the work of the current or third school term and without serious detriment to other important duties.

2. The period of instruction for each subject in the special course will be as follows:

Subject.

Period of instruction.

Drill Regulations

Subject.

Period of instruction.

Prom Nov. 15 to Dec. 10.

Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909. From Dec. 11 to Jan. 10.

Military Law

From Apan. 11 to Feb. 20.

International Law.

From Feb. 21 to March 31.

The period of instruction for officers serving in the Philippines Division and for Coast Artillery officers in the Department of the Gulf will be designated by the commanding generals of the Philippines Division and Department of the Gulf, respectively.

3. A written examination will be held in each subject on the last school day allotted thereto.

4. Where the number of officers on duty at a post is so small as to render it impracticable to detail instructors for the special course, daily recitations may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the department commander, and each officer may be required to prepare himself for the examination.

5. Officers who are absent from their posts during the whole or any part of the school year will be required to study the subjects taken up either in the regular or special course during their absence and to take the examinations therein at some convenient post or station designated by the department commander.

6. Every c

der of the Secretary of War: J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 227, NOV. 11, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 215, W.D., Oct. 28, 1909, as directs one battalion of the 23d Infantry upon arrival in the United States to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for station, is amended so as to direct that battalion to proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for station.

II. The heading of Par. 508, page 224, Cavalry Drill Regulations (Amended, 1909), is corrected to read as follows:

Being in Column of Platoons, to March by the Flank in Line of Platoon Columns of Fours.

III. 1, Par. 4, Sec. III, page 41, Manual for Courts-Martial, is amended to read as follows:

4. Judge advocates of departments and of courts-martial, and the trial officers of summary courts, are authorized to administer oaths and take depositions. If none of these officers are available, any other Army officer may be designated to see that the deposition is properly taken?; or the deposition may be referred to a motary public, or other civil officer empowered to administer oaths for general purposes (his name and official character being inserted in the designation), with request that he will take the deposition and return it with his certificate that it was duly made and taken under oath. In either case, the oath must be administered and the jurat (i.e., the certificate that the deposition was "subscribed and sworn to") subscribed by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths for general purposes.

2. Footnote 3, page 175, Manual for Courts-Martial, is amended to read as follows:

"This certificate, regarded as the formal return, will be signed by the officer, civil or military, who has been designated to take, or cause to be taken, the deposition; and will be signed by him whether or not he is the officer who administered the oath.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

order of the Secretary of War: J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 229, NOV. 15, 1909, WAR DEPT.

1. Commanding officers of U.S. Army mine planters will make a careful daily inspection of the boats under their command, the same as is required of commanding officers of Coast Artillery companies in the case of barracks and batteries under their charge. They will be held personally responsible for the condition of the planters and will require the entire personnel of their commands to assist daily-in the police of the vessels. In this daily police they will require the master of the planter to supervise the work of the civilian crew and the sergeant in charge of the enlisted detachment to supervise the work of the detachment. Under the master, the men of the civilian crew pertaining to their respective departments. With a view to systematizing the work in each of these departments, and also the work of the enlisted detachment in connection with the deck department, and to enable the responsibility for any dereliction to be more readily fixed upon the proper party, each man of the civilian crew, as well as of the enlisted detachment, will so far as practicable be assigned to a particular daily police duty.

2. As the quarters, lavatory, and galley of the enlisted detachment may be considered as a barrack of the detachment and as the deck of the planter with the mine-planting apparatus thereon constitutes Coast Artillery material, for the proper care of which the detachment, together with the men of the deck department, should be held responsible, commanding officers of the mine planters will require the callisted detachments on their boats to deyote ordinarily at least such time daily to the cleaning of the decks, deckhouses, and planting apparatus as Coast Artillery companies are required by orders to devote to, the care and cleaning of the batteries to which they are assigned. For this daily routine work each man of the enlisted detachment will be assigned as far as practicable to a particular

of a military post, and if for any cause the entire personn is not kept on general police for that time on boiler eleaning days, the commanding officers of the mine planters will maispecial report to the Adjutant General of the Army, giving the reasons therefor.

By order to the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 230, NOV. 16, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Announces that an examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on Feb. 28, 1910, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of captains and first and second lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department to fill fourteen vacancies in those grades.

The details will be made upon the recommendation of a board of ordnance officers which will be convened as soon as practicable after the receipt of the examination papers.

Eligible officers who desire to be detailed should make application to their respective department commanders through the proper military channels.

Officers who have already served in the Ordnance Department will not be required to take an examination, but they are authorized to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for detail, calling attention to any matters of record in the Ordnance Department or elsewhere which they desire to have considered by the board convened for the purpose of making recommendations for selection.

The examination for detail to the grade of first lieutenant will be made under the heads of—(1) Character; (2) Professional efficiency. No physical examination will be required. The character and scope of the examination for detail to the grade of first lieutenant and captain are also given in the order.

The character and scope of the examination for detail to the grade of first lieutenant and captain are also given in the order.

G.O. 232, NOV. 17, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Pars. 93, 94 and 95, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

93. The post non-commissioned staff consists of ordnance, post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants. They are appointed by the Secretary of War, after due examination, as follows: Ordnance sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are least than forty-five years of age; post commissary sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served the years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants from the most competent enlisted men of the Army who have served at least four years.

94. An application for appointment to the post non-commissioned staff must be in the handwriting of the applicant and will state briefly the length and nature of his military service, and for what time and in what organizations he has served as a private and as a non-commissioned officer. The immediate commanding officer will indorse thereon a statement as to the character, intelligence and fitness of the applicant. The application so indorsed will be submitted to the regimental of artillery district commander or other proper commanding officer, who will forward the same, with his remarks as, to the mention of the applicant, to The Adjutant General of the Army.

95. While the law contemplates in these appointments the better preservation of public property at the several posts, there is also a further consideration—that of offering a reward to faithful and well-tried enlisted mon eligible for spayadither to faithful and well-tried enlisted mon eligible for spayadither in investigating and reporting upon the character and qualifications of applicants.

11.—Par. 3, G.O. 43, W.D., March 10, 1909, relating to the examination of applicants for a

G.O. 233, NOV. 18, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Four blue denim hats, one for each blue denim suit, will be issued to each enlisted man of the Coast Artillery Corps and charged at cost or invoice price, but this additional issue will not be regarded as making any increase in the soldier's annual clothing money allowance.

II. G.O. No. 44, W.D., March 21, 1905, is amended to read as follows:

II. G.O. No. 44, W.D., Maren 21, 1900, is minched as follows:

Master electricians, electrician sergeants first class, Coast Artillery Corps; ordnance, post commissary, and post quarter-master sergeants, and electrician sergeants, second class, master gunners and firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, will be armed with the non-commissioned officer's sword only, and will be required to have in their possession the following articles of equipment:

with the non-commissioned officer's sword, 1 waist belt, 1 frog. One non-commissioned officer's sword, 1 waist belt, 1 frog. When ordered for field service, in addition: One revolver, 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver eartridge box, 1 canteen, 1 canteen strap, 1 set blanket-roll straps, 1 haversack, 1 mest can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon.

These non-commissioned officers in garrison will not be required to turn out in heavy marching order.

When they are paraded for reviews and inspections their posts are as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regnistions for the regimental non-commissioned staff of the staff officers are serving), 1. c., sergeant major on the right, post and other non-commissioned staff officers are serving), 1. c., sergeant major on the right, post and other non-commissioned staff officers on his left in order of rank, senior on the right.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 76, NOV. 12, 1909. WAR DEPT.

I. Cir. No. 19, W.D., April 24, 1909, relating to the muber of enlisted men that may be detailed on extra duty as clerks in the offices of district artillery engineers and district ordnance officers and as switchboard operators at seacoast fortifications, is amended so as to authorize one clerk instead of two clerks at Key West Barracks, Fls., and one clerk at Fort Ruger, Hawaii Territory. This amendment will take effect Dec. 1, 1909.

II. 1. Requisitions for saddlecloths prescribed in Par. 98, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Ang. 14, 1907, will be submitted on or after Feb. 1, 1910. by commanding officers of Infantry regiments and of Field Artillery organizations, and will comprise for each Infantry regiment not to exceed twenty saddlecloths, and for each Artillery organization not to exceed five saddlecloths additional to the number actually needed to fully equip the organization.

2. These saddlecloths are not intended for field service, but are for use by enlisted men in garrison on occasions of ceremony and when on duty as orderly or when on mounted pass.

3. The saddlecloths issued to the Infantry are for the use of

pass.

3. The saddlecloths issued to the Infantry are for the use of mounted orderlies and will be marked with the letter "0" and the number of the regiment in the flank corners.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 194, NOV. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
In accordance with law, the undersigned, having react
the age of sixty-four years this date, hereby relinquishes,
permanent command of the Department of Colifornial for
JOHN F. WESTON, Major Gen., U.S.A., Commanding

G.O. 195, NOV. 13, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as inspector of small-arms practice of the department, and Major Harry C. Hale, adjutant general, is detailed in his stead.

G.O. 196, NOV. 15, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
In arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philislands, the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, except Troops,
will embark at once on the Army transport schedul
re San Francisco on or about Dec. 5, 1909.

G.O. 117, NOV. 17, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

To enable compliance with the provisions of G.O. No. 215,
W.D., series 1909, the 6th Infantry will stand relieved from
duty in this department as follows:

The headquarters and 1st and 3d Battalions on Dec. 31,
1909.

The 2d Battalion on Dec. 30, 1909.

The hours of departure will be fixed and the schedules arranged so that the troops will arrive at San Francisco, Cal.,
not earlier than noon of Jan. 3, nor later than five o'clock
a.m. of Jan. 4, 1910.

G.O. 138, NOV. 23, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Gives instructions with a view to the execution of so much
of G.O. No. 215, W.D., Oct. 28, 1909, as relates to the 13th
Co., O.A.C., ordered from Fort Monroe, Va., to the Philippine
All enlisted men below the grade of

All enlisted men below the grade of corporal who, on the date of the departure of the 13th Company from Fort Monroe, will have less than four months to serve, and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist, will be transferred to other organizations at that post, by the post commander. Non-commissioned officers who, on the date of sailing of the 13th Company, will have less than one month to serve, and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist, will be discharged for the convenience of the Government, by the post commander, just prior to the departure of the company from the post.

commander, just prior to the usparture of the post.

Attention is invited to the provisions of Par. 10, G.O. No. 215, current series, W.D., which states that the strength of the company, upon departure, should be about ninety-nine enlisted men.

The company commander will make every effort to induce the men of his company to make allotments of pay in favor

enlisted men.

The company commander will make every effort to induce the men of his company to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in Par. 1366, Army Regulations. Other routine instructions are given in the order.

G.O. 92, NOV. 22, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, will take
charge of the office of the adjutant general of the department
during the temporary absence of Col. George Andrews,
adjutant general.

G.O. 9, NOV. 8. 1909, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Headquarters, band and 1st and 2d Battalions, with the Machine-gun Platon, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, will proceed on a practice march of tren days, commencing Nov. 15, 1909.

Companies B and C. under command of Major Munroe McFarland, P.R.R. of Inf., will leave Henry Barracks, P.R., and proceed to the vicinity of Caguas, P.R., arriving on Nov. 16, 1909, on which date they will be joined by the troops from San Juan, P.R.; post commanders will, by concert of action, arrange the departure of their respective commands so that there will be no delay in the junction of the troops at the appointed place.

Upon arrival at the point of junction of the troops, the regiment will march to Juncos, Hunscao, Yabucoa, San Loronzo and Caguas.

Upon return to Caguas, Companies B and C, with Major McFarland, will be detached, and return to their proper station, San Juan, P.R.

G.O. 10, NOV. 14, 1909, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Owing to the condition of the roads, streams and camp
sites because of the continuous storm and heavy rains in
this district, the march of instruction directed by G.O. 9,
c.s., these headquarters,, is hereby postponed until further

order of Lieutenant Colonel Howze: FRANK C. WOOD, Capt., P.R.R. of Inf., A.A.G.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Alexander M.
iller, jr., Q.M. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. Emil Rauner, Military Academy Detachment of Army
ervice Men, Q.M.D., upon the receipt of this order, will be
aced upon the retired list. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Service Men, Q.M.D., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The leave granted Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month, Dec. 15, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Nov. 8, D. Col.)

Major Thomas L. Rhoads, M.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., to study the system of records kept in the hospital at that post, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on Dec. 17, 1909, to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination for promotion: Major Ogden Rafferty and Major James D. Glennan. Major Glennan will report to Washington immediately upon his arrival in San Francisco for the purpose indicated. Upon the completion of his examination Major Rafferty will return to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, So. No. 218, Sept. 20, 1909, W.D., as relates to Capt. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., is revoked. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Eliot, M.R.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Eliot, M.R.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Col. Henry F. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut Col. Benjamin H. Ch

Manding general for assignment of the Mostral Corpes.

Sergi. Nicholas C. Hall, H.C., will be discharged from the Army by the C.O., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, by purchase. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Sergi lat Class Frederick R. Williams, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth. Kas., to relieve Sergi. 1st Class Robert A. Dickson, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Dickson will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, Jan. 5, 1910, for duty. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Sergi Hugo Winkler, H.C., recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to Newport News, Va., for duty in caring for the medical property aboard the Army transports out of commission at that place. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Sergi Henry A. Fagan, H.C., now in Washington, D.C., having performed the duties assigned him, will return to his proper station. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Oscar F. Temple, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 159, July 12, 1909, W.D., as relieves 2d Lieuts. Stuart C. Godfrey, Francis C. Harrington, Cleveland C. Gee, John R. D. Matheson, William H. Sage, Jr., Charles J. Taylor, Edwin H. Marks, and John C. H. Lee, C.E., from duty at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30, 1909, is amended so as to relieve the officers named from duty at Detroit not later than Dec. 3, 1909. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh and 1st Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., will proceed Nov. 16 from Presidio of San Francisco to Vallejo, Cal., for survey duty in connection with the land defense project. (Nov. 15, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and twenty-three days, with permission to apply for an extension of not to exceed two months. is granted Capt. John H. Poole, C.E. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Col. William H. Bisby, C.E., will report to board of medical officers at such time as may be designated, for examination. If not adversely reported upon, Colonel Bixby will report to the C.O., Jefferson Barracks, under whose supervision he will take the test ride prescribed. (Nov. 16, D. Mo.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Frederic W. Hinrichs, ir., O.D., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, adjutant general, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alois Weishaar, Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Manila on the first available transport to relieve Ord. Sergt. Morris P. Kuhns, who will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John H. Finnegan, Fort Washington, Md., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. Richard N. Davidson, who will be sent to Fort Washington for duty. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Major Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., on buisness pertaining to manufacture of ordnance material, and upon completion return to proper station. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Fort Monroe and Fort Wool, Va., on inspection of seacoast armament, and upon completion return to proper station. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

SIGNAL OORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. David Reeves, Signal Corps, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Columbus, Ohio, for duty with the organized militia of Ohio for two months. Upon completion of this duty 1st Class Sergeant Reeves will be sent to Jefferson City, Mo., for duty with the organized militia of Missouri for two months. Upon completion of this duty he will be returned to his proper station. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Van B. Rector, Signal Corps, now at Marshall, N.C., on or before expiration of furlough will report, Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Aron A. Backstrom, Signal Corps, Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Aron A. Backstrom, Signal Corps, Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Aron A. Backstrom, Signal Corps, Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first class sergeants—Sergt. Earle H. Fuller (having qualified by examination), to date Oct. 22, 1909, and Sergt. Ralph C. Vrooman (having qualified by examination), to date Nov. 8, 1909. To be sergeants—Corpls. Fred A. Tait, Charles L. Blanchette, John W. Farris, Francis B. Gould and James L. Emery to date Nov. 16, 1909. To be corporals—1st Class Pvts. William E. Rhodes, Joseph Trenker, Samuel L. Brown, Harry E. Lyons and Benjamin Derbyshire to date Nov. 16, 1909.

CAVALRY. 2D CAVALRY—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Robert W. Lesher, 2d Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability not incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of section 1252, R.S., is announced. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

W.D.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., is extended to include Dec. 4, 1909. (Nov. 15, D. Mo.)
3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.
Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav. (Nov. 18, W.D.)
Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d Cav., and Major H. L. Ripley, General Staff, will on Nov. 16 report to the board of medical officers at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for physical examination, and, unless found physically incapacitated, will on Nov. 17, 18 and 19, 1909, make the test ride prescribed. Lieutenant Colonel Cheever will be in charge of the party. (Nov. 12, D.T.)

4TH INFANTRY .- COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. S. W. Cook, 4th Cav., unassigned, was on Nov. 17 assigned to Troop I, of the regiment, vice 1st Lieut. J. V. Kuznik. 4th Cav., appointed squadron adjutant, 1st Squadron of the regiment. of the regiment.
7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

TTH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for two months, about Nov. 20, 1909, is granted Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (Nov. 13, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 9th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to New Orleans, La., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. William P. Screws, 19th Inf. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Cool. Paper B. Moore, Trough D. 10th Cav. upon the re-

Cook Robert B. Moore, Troop D, 10th Cav., upon the ceipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired (Nov. 22, W.D.)

(Nov. 22, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, 14th Cav. is extended five days.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 165, July 19, 1909, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., is revoked. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

PIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.
Leave for four months is granted Capt. Henry B. Farrar,
1st F.A. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. L. NILES.

The following changes of station of officers of the 3d Field Artillery are ordered: Capt. Morris E. Locke relieved duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with Battery E, 3d F.A.; Capt. Clarence N. Jones relieved duty at Fort Myer and proceed to Fort Sam Houston and report to C.O., 3d F.A., for duty. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. A. B. DYER.

Par. 5, S.O. 267, Nov. 16, 1909, W.D., relating to Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, 4th F.A., is revoked. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, 4th F.A., will proceed home to arrive there Dec. 31, 1909, preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from Jan. 1, 1910, to April 30, 1910, inclusive, is granted him. Lieut. Col. Edyle, upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect April 30, 1910, after more than thirty-seven years' service. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th F.A., now in Washington, D.C., under medical treatment, will return to his proper station. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.
Leave for two months, effective about Dec. 23, 1909, with
permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is
granted Capt. Jarius A. Moore, C.A.C. (Nov. 18, D.E.)
First Lieut. Halvor G. Conlter, C.A.C., now attached to the
35th Co., is relieved from duty with that company and attached to the 50th Co., to take effect April 15, 1910, when he
will join the company to which attached. (Nov. 18, W.D.)
Leave for one month, about Nov. 20, 1909, is granted Col.
William H. Coffin, C.A.C. (Nov. 18, D.E.)
Leave for three months, about Dec. 4, 1909, is granted
1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C. (Nov. 22, W.D.)
Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned
to the 103d Co., to take effect Jan. 24, 1910, and will join
the company. (Nov. 22, W.D.)
Leave for fourteen days, about Nov. 26, 1909, is granted
Capt. Willis G. Peace, C.A.C. (Nov. 24, D.E.)

INFANTRY.
2D INFANTRY.—CODL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The following changes in stations of officers of the 2d Infantry are ordered: Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth from Fort Assimibione, Mont., to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. James E. Bell from Fort Thomas to Fort Assimibione. Captain Shuttleworth will join station to which he is transferred upon being relieved at Fort Assimibioine by Captain Bell. (Nov. 28,

5TH INFANTRY .- COL. C. D. COWLES. Leave for two months, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Inf. (Nov. 22, D.E.)
6TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Nov. 15, D.D.)
Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 10, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Nov. 15, D.)

Lieut. D.D.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect at once, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Baker, 8th Int. (Nov. 15, D. Cal.) 9TH INFANRY—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted Capt.
Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf. (Nov. 15, D.T.)
Leave for one month, upon his being relieved from treatment
at Hot Springs, Ark., is granted Chaplain Albert J. Mader,
9th Inf. (Nov. 17, D.T.)
10TH INFANTRY—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf., will repair to Walter eed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment, fov. 19, W.D.)

(Nov. 19, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.
Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1909, is granted
Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCOTT.
Leave for two months, about Nov. 15, 1909, is granted
Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov.
15, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 22, 1909, is granted Ist
Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 15, D. Colo.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

TITH INFANTRY—UOL. J. T. VAN UNDALLE.

Capt. Matthias Crowley, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month and twelve days, about Nov. 23, 1909. (Nov. 16, D.G.)

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 20, 1909. (Nov. 16, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY-COL. T. F. DAVIS. First Sergt. Ed R. Wilson, Co. E, 18th Inf., upon receipt this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 20,

First Sergt. Ed R. Wilson, Uo. E., 1991 Aur. 20, of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

The quartermaster of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., detailed from the officers of the 18th Infantry stationed at that post, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Mackenzie, relieving 2d Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th Inf. Lieutenant Laubach, thus relieved, will join his regiment. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 18th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 18th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 19th Inf., is relieved as constructing quartermaster at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and will transfer his duties and property temporarily to 2d Lieut, James H. Laubach, 19th Inf. Lieutenant Laubach will remain on duty at Fort Mackenzie upon departure of the 3d Battalion, 19th Inf., until he can transfer his accountability to an officer of the 18th Infaurty, detailed to relieve him, and will then proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and join his command. (Nov. 13, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. William P. Serews, 19th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at New Orleans, La. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Sergt. George Howard, Co. K., 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Waldron, 23d Inf., from further duty with the Signal Corps. He will report by letter to the command ing general, Dept. of Texas, for assignment to a station, and will join the station to which assigned. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. W. PAULDING.

Col. William Paulding, 24th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will a recent the commendent in the contraction.

Col. William Paulding, 24th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., ill proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., on duty in connection ith the instruction and efficiency of the battalion of his giment stationed at that post. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

with the instruction and efficiency of the battalion of his regiment stationed at that post. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Upon his own application 1st Sergt. Harry Weaver, Co. G. 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for three months, about Dec. 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. John McE. Pruyn, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 12, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 24, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 12, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. L. A. LOVERING.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., will report to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

The leave granted Capt. Ulysses G. Worrilow, 29th Inf.,

The leave granted Capt. Ulysses G. Worrilow, 29th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 23, W.D.)
PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

The following appointments of second lieutenants in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, with rank from Oct. 19, 1909, are announced: Leopoldo Mercader, of Porto Rico; Urbino Nadal, of Porto Rico; Adolfo de Hostos, of Porto Rico; Enrique de Orbeta, of Porto Rico: The officers named will be assigned to companies and stations by their regimental commander, and will join the stations to which they may be assigned not later than Dec. 8, 1909. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Cols. William H. Arthur, Guy L. Edie and Walter D. McCaw. all Medical Corps, is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., at the call of the president thereof for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings and findings of medical examining boards in the cases of medical officers who have been found by such boards to be disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Majors Tracy C. Dickson, Clarence C. Williams and Edward P. O'Hern, all Ord. Dept., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Nov.

22, 1909, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to prepare questions and instructions for the examination of captains and lieutenants of the Army at large who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., Col. Joseph W. Duncan, G.S., Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, G.S., Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.O., Major Charles R. Beynolds, M.C., and Capt. Edward Carpenter, O.A.C., recorder. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Riley, Kas., for the examination of such officers of the Cavalry as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on

J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.O.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on Dec. 3, 1909, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of-auch persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Samuel E. Allen and William G. Rafferty, C.A.C.; Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Majors Charles A. Bennett, Henry C. Davis and Frank E. Harris, C.A.C.; Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C.; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav.; Major Blanton Winship, J.A., U.S.A., judge advocate. (Nov. 19, D.E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 9th Cavairy, with rank from Nov. 15, 1909, is assigned to the 2d Cavairy, and will join that regiment. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, U.S.A., recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 15, 1909, is assigned to the 22d Infantry. He will report Dec. 20, 1909, at Washington, D.C., for temporary duty for five days, upon completion of which he will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty pending arrival of 22d Infantry at its station in the U.S., when he will join that regiment. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Major Edward N. Jones, jr., recently promoted from captain. 8th Inf., with rank from Nov. 16, 1909, is assigned to the 17th Infantry. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Major Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the militia of that state for the year 1910. (Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

Major Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the militia of that state for the year 1910. (Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

Military Academy.

COL. H. L. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following members of the Academic Board not later than Nov. 29, 1909: Professor of philosophy—descriptive and physical geography; professor of philosophy—descriptive and physical geography; professor of philosophy—descriptive and physical geography; professor of english and history—English grammar,

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers are relieved from station at Indianapolis, Ind., and will proceed to Davenport, Ia., and take station on or about Dec. 1, 1999, in connection with duties as members of board appointed by Par. 24, S.O. 81, April 9, 1999, W.D.: Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf.: Major George Bell, ir., I.G.; Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. Lindsey P. Rucker from 30th Infantry to 15th Infantry; tat Lieut. John W. Ward from 15th Infantry to 30th Infantry. Will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders and Lieutenant Ward will join company to which assigned. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. John McClintock, 13th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1910. Leave from Dec. 1, 1909, to and including Feb. 28, 1910, is granted Captain McClintock. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 15.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 19.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILFATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Newport News, Va.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 12. Due to sail

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 12. Due to Dec. 6.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manile.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Nov. 14 for Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Sailed from Nagasaki for Honolulu Nov. 23.

WAREEN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. At Seattle, Wash. CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New CYRUS W. FIRST
York.
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

- PATGREAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson,
Cal. De-

MINE PLANTERS.

Colonel George Armistead—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., Each C.A.C., Commanding. Seattle, Wash.

General Henry J. Hunt—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I. General Henry Knox—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I. General Henry Knox—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I. General Royal T. Frank—1st Lieut. Marion S. Battle, O.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 186th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten.

O.A.C., commanding. Detachment of John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A. C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort

C., commanding. Detachment of 100m Commanding. Graphe, R.I.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant,
C.A.C., commanding. Fort Hancock, N.J. Detachment of

FORT MONROE

FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE.

Last Wednesday morning Mrs. James P. Barney gave a beautiful bridge luncheon in honor of her husband's mother, Mrs. Edward Everett Barney. The guests were Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Mrs. Clarence A. McNeil, Mrs. Frank Coe, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. George P. Hawes, ir., Miss Rowena Abbott, Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker, Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. George W. Cochen, Mrs. Francis Lincoln, Mrs. Thomas Knox, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Rap. Prizes were won by Miss Abbott, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Rap. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Richard H. Williams entertained at bridge. Those invited were Mesdames Pence, Hall, Royrobek, Lincoln, Dengler, Taylor, Hawes, Mack, Schneiz, McChail, Nicholis, Whealtey, Coward, Johnson, Nugent, Lull, Raynolds, Ray, Long, Scott and Missen, Mikmbedy. The prizes were won by Mrs. Nugent, Miss Kimbedy, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Coward. After the game tea was served by Mrs. Henry Schmeis, of Hampton, and the was served by Mrs. Henry Schmeis, of Hampton, and the was served by Mrs. Henry Schmeis, of Hampton, and the was served by Mrs. Henry Schmeis, of Hampton, and the was served by Mrs. Henry Schmeis, of Hampton, and the was served by Mrs. Licenty, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. C. A. Clark and Miss Abbott. Tea was served by Mrs. Arter the Condy Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. C. A. Clark and Miss Abbott. Tea was served by Mrs. Arter the Condy Mrs. C. P. Townsley served tea and Mrs. Smith served chocolate. Thursday evening Licut. and Mrs. Cocheu celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage by having some of their friends in for a game of bridge and supper afterwards. Abbott, Gapt, and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. Westenbaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut, and Mrs. Mrs. Westenbaker, Mrs. Howell, Captian and Miss Abbott and Dr. Peed. Mrs. J. P. Hopkins had three were Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Howell, Was Ray, Mrs. Nugent, Gapt and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. Westenbak

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 23, 1909.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 23, 1909.
Thursday, Nov. 11, shortly after noon, the 36th Company,
C.A.C., arrived from Fort Moultrie, S.C. Capt. and Mrs.
M. H. Barry arrived with the company and were entertained
by Capt. and Mrs. Murphy and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards while by Capt. and Mrs. Murpny and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards while unpacking their goods. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan entertained at dinner Tuesday

unpacking their goods.

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan entertained at dinner Tuesday evening, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell, Miss V. B. Whitney and Lieut. E. K. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards gave a delightful bowling party Wednesday evening. After the bowling the guests repaired to the quarters of the host, where delicious refreshments were served. Those present were Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter, Major E. H. Hartnett, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell, Miss V. B. Whitney, Lieuts. H. W. T. Eglin, W. O. Lyon, E. K. Smith, D. M. Ashbridge and J. L. Dunsworth. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell entertained at a wild duck dinner. Those invited were Miss Emma Clark, Miss Mary Newton, of Greenlea; Capt. G. Williams, 7th Cav., and Mr. Kahn, of Princess Anne, Md.

Lieut. F. J. Behr, who reported at this post on Nov. 18, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hunter a few days, and is now staying at bachelor quarters till he shall be assigned a house. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell were entertained at tea by the Misses Clark, of Greenlea. Lieut. E. A. Stockton's mother and sister spent a day on the post last week.

There have egen several informal parties at the bachelor quarters lately, the amusement being five hundred and the refreshments Welsh rabbit. Among those attending were Major Hartnett, Captain Edwards, Lieutenants Campbell, Eglin, Lyon, Smith and Dunsworth. Major E. H. Hartnett left Tuesday morning for a week's visit at his home. Dr. O. E. McDonald and Lieut. M. J. Hekock, from Fort Mott, were dinner guests of the bachelors Tuesday evening before the boxing match.

. E. McDonald and Lieut. M. J. Hickock, from Fort Mott, ere dinner guests of the bachelors Tuesday evening before to boxing match.
Great was the enthusiasm among officers and men as the epresentative boxers of Forts Mott and Du Pont met in the best gymnasium Tuesday night for a boxing match. The outs were interesting and Du Pont won two out of the three

bouts.

Athletic enthusiasm is running high among the officers on this post from the highest to the lowest in rank. The devotees are quite equally divided. One officer takes a five-mile ride before breakfast, while another takes his after dark to avoid interference with other duties. Last Sunday afternoon

three officers rode thirty miles, which made for two of ther a total of fifty miles each that day.

FORT SHERIDAN

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 22, 1909.

Mrs. Rogers entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Thursday before starting for a trip to the East. Major and Mrs. A. C. Macomb leave Tuesday for a visit to Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Macomb will remain over the holidays. Upon the expiration of a short leave Major Macomb will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell. Mrs. W. R. Dear entertained a number of ladies Wednesday afternoon with bridge. Dr. and Mrs. Dear leave early this week to visit relatives in Washington before sailing for the Philippines Jan. 5.

On Friday evening, before the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Mc-Namee gave a progressive dinner of four tables, in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones, of Chicago. Those present were Major and Mrs. Macomb, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Captain Macnab, Captain Ryan, the Misses Page, McLean, Yearian, Ocke and Macnab and Lieutenants Manchester and Emery. Mrs. W. C. Rogers was the hostess at a ladies' luncheon on Tuesday, covers being laid for eight. Capt. Warren Dean has been visiting a day or two in the post, being on leave from his detail at Oklahoms City.

Mrs. J. B. McDonald is convalescing after an operation, performed two weeks ago in a hospital in Philadelphis. Mrs. Comstock and small daughter, Evelyn, returned Saturday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Bailey, at Fort Thomas, Ky. Miss Betty Case spent several days last week with her friend, Miss Yearian, who have been guests of Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, continued their journey East on Monday to Ottawa, where they will visit Mrs. Pinney. Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Lnf., rejoined his regiment last week from the Army War College. He and Mrs. Krain are at present the guests of Lieut. John Cocke, and his mother. Capt. Francis C. Marshall has been granted a four months' leave from Jan. 1, and he and Mrs. Marshall will spend the winter in the South. Miss Macnab and Miss Yearian were quite extensively entertained before leaving for Canada, Mrs. Moore giving them a dinner on Wednesday, Mrs. MeNamee o

FORT MYER.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 24, 1909.

Last Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Foltz entertained Col. and Mrs. Garrard, and Col. and Mrs. Langfitt, from Washington Barracks, at dinner. The Misses Garrard were hostesses at a dinner for nine last Wednesday evening. Their guests were Lieutenants Foster, Moose, Tate, Hopkins, MacNeill, Overton and Dr. Bailey, Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained informally at dinner Thursday evening for Mrs. Bell's niece, Miss Sallie Garlington.

An exhibition drill was given here Friday afternoon, at which Colonels James and Beresford, of the British army, were the guests of honor. After the drill Major Treat had a few people in to tea to meet them. Lieut, and Mrs. Shepherd also entertained at tea after the drill. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Whitside, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessy, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee and Lieutenants Tate, Moose, Hopkins, Stewart, MacNeill and Dr. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Andrews had a few guests to dinner Friday evening. Several of the officers and ladies went from here Friday evening to attend the second of the series of dances given at Washington Barracks during the winter. Capt. L. C. Andrews was the host of a birthday dinner given on Monday evening at the Willard. His guests were Major Folts, Captains Lindsey, Barnhardt and Smither.

A series of informal hops are to be given here during the season of 1909-1910, on the second and fourth Friday's of each month, excepting Dec. 10, Jan. 28 and March 11, when formal hops are to be given. Lieut. Sherman Miles entertained the men who were in his wedding party to-day at a theater party, followed by a supper, at the Willard last night. His guests were Mr. Colgate Hoyt, of New York, who was the best man, and Messrs. Percy Weeks, Sherman Hoyt, Chauncey Hackett, William H. Emory, Fr., and Lieut. Philip Mathews, who were the ushers. Although it has been snowing all day, St. John's Church was well filled with the town and Army frien

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assinniboine, Mont., Nov. 21, 1909.
Major S. W. Miller, I.G., after making the annual inspection of this post, left Sunday night for St. Paul. Mrs. W. O. Bowman, with her two children, returned on Monday, after spending the fall at her home in Aberdeen, Miss. Lieu. Chark Lynn, 2d Inf., reached the post on Wednesday from a month's leave, granted him at the successful completion of his examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. George E. Kumpe gave a "'Kensington' on Thursday in honor of Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, who will leave soon with Captain Shuttleworth, who is to be appointed regimental commissary. The house was beautifully decorated, and the refreshments were delicious. Those who attended were Mesdames Bowman, Hayne, Shuttleworth, Chamberlain and Nutchell.

Bowling, which was very nominar in the lane of the contractions of the contraction of the contractio

dames Bowman, Hayne, Shuttleworth, Chamberlain and Nutchell.

Bowling, which was very popular in the long afternoons of last winter, has commenced again. The alleys in the post gymnasium have been furnished with new balls and pins and placed in good condition. They are reserved for the officers and ladies in the afternoons.

The children's school has opened, with Pvt. Tennyson B. Smith, Co. I, 2d Inf., in charge, affording the opportunity for an education to the numerous children of this isolated post. Lieut. and Mrs. F. V. S. Chamberlain had as their guests for dinner on Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell and Lieutenants Barker and Lyan. On Saturday they had at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpe and Lieut. and Mrs. Hayne.

The season for ducks has passed, and as the mountains are covered with heavy snow deer hunting is out of the question for the time, at least. Hunters from the post are now contented with rabbits and grouse, with an occasional wolf or coyote.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 20, 1909.

Col. J. H. Dorst has again assumed command of Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. Col. B. H. Cheever, Lieut. Col. H. I. Raymond and Major H. I. Ripley have gone to take their three days' test ride.

An elaborate reception was given by Col. J. B. Girard and Miss Girard at their home, in the lower post, in honor of Miss Laura Girard, who was introduced formally to Army and town social circles. Col. and Miss Girard were essisted in receiving by Mrs. Albert L. Myer and three hundred guests were entertained. The 9th Infantry band furnished music. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup have as their guests the Misses Edmondson, of Virginia. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Wallace, 9th Inf., have returned from their trip East. Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee have returned from California to spend the winter in San Antonio. Mrs. Harris L. Roberts is visiting her mother. Mrs. S. E. Eagar, in San Antonio. Major Roberts is stationed at Fort Wayne. Detroit.

Capt. and Mrs. Churchill, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Payne were the chaperones for the delightful riding party given by Miss Mary Terrell to her debutante sister, Miss Dorothy Terrell. Mrs. Marlborough Churchill and Mrs. McIntyre were hostesses for the Polo Club at the polo tea Wedneeday. The informal tea was the first of a series to be given by the club. Miss Elsa Budd entertained the Girls' Card Club this week. Mrs. Bookmiller entertained at a large card party.



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assistant Socretary and Treasurer, Major S. E. SMILEV, Star Buildi
salbington, D.

HAVING SECURED THE BALANCE OF THE LAST EDI-tion of Strategos, the American Game of War, by Charles A. L. Totten, U.S. Army, we can offer them for \$1.00 a set, two volumes, sent by mail prepaid. The publisher's price was \$5.00. The work is based upon military principles and is illustrated with numerous diagrams. The appendices contain a collection of studies upon military statistics as applied to war on field or map. When sets we have are sold, no more can be obtained. Army and Navy Journal, 20 Vesey St New York.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., December 7, 1909, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies as follows: Sch. 1938: Provisions.—Sch. 1966: Repairing buildings.—Sch. 1978: Sch. 1979: Canvas, billiard cloth, bunting, twine, thread.—Sch. 1978: Ventilating sets, conduit, insulating tape.—Sch. 1975: Brooms, thimbles, chain, brass rod, pitch, beeswax.—Sch. 1978: Sand, gravel, tarred felt.—Sch. 1970: Cedar, oak.—Sch. 1980: Paints, oils, gluc.—Sch. 1981: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 1982: Valves.—Sch. 1985: Typewriter ribbons, note paper, memorandum pads, stationery. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 11-22-09.

WANTED RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER under G.O. 155, W.D., '07 (pages 4 and 9). Must be sober and industrious. Apply in own handwriting and give references. Address Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A. (Rtd.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office:—Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office:—\$1 Nassau St.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, NINTH CAVALRY, desires to transfer to ANY OTHER CAVALRY REGIMENT. Address H, care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

2D LIEUT., 9TH CAV., desires mutual transfer to ANY CAVALRY REGIMENT. Address F. G., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

2D LIEUTENANT, 9TH CAVALEY, desires to transfer WITH ANY OTHER 2D LIEUTENANT OF CAVALEY. Ad-dress E. E., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

TRANSFER. CAPTAIN, COAST ABTILLERY, rank spring, 1969, will transfer with Captain, Infantry. Address G. H. C., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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gun silencer has been submitted to the Government by Hiram Percy Maxim, its inventor, The size of the new silencer has been so reduced that, with a slight change in the hilt, the bayonet may be fixed without removing the silencer. The device is less than one inch removing the silencer. The device is less than one inch in diameter, whereas the old design was one and three-eighths inches. The weight is seven and one-half ounces, a reduction of six ounces. Several criticisms of the old silencer, it is said, have been met. Where it was necessary to remove the old silencer before the bayonet could sary to remove the old silencer before the bayonet could be fixed, the new arrangement is a permanent and fixed part of the arm, and the reduced weight on the end of the gun barrel will answer, in a great measure, it is claimed, the criticisms that have been made against disturbing the balance of the rifle. Improvements which Mr. Maxim has made are due to the suggestions made in the School of Musketry report, and he believes he has overcome the disadvantages pointed out by the experts. That he has done so is doubted.

The transport Dix will sail from Seattle Dec. 7 with a full cargo of forage and 550 horses and mules. She will probably sail directly to Manila without stopping at Honolulu, as she is wanted in the Islands by the first week of January for use in maneuvers in the Island of

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FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL

The appointment of a board of officers by the Sccretary of War to visit the Panama Canal Zone, to plan a system of defenses for that waterway, calls attention to the comparison which anti-fortificationists are drawing to the comparison which anti-fortificationists are drawing between the Isthmian Canal and the Suez Canal in the matter of defenses, with the intention of making it appear that since the latter channel has not a system of fortifications, the Panama Canal has equally no need of any. As a matter of fact, the Suez Canal is potentially effectively fortified, and for all military purposes Great Britain could control it by reason of her command of the approaches. While no batteries directly flank the canal, England holds Gibraltar, Cyprus and Malta, thus dominating the Mediterranean route to Suez, while a British garrison at Aden controls the southern approach to the Red Sea. Her army of occupation in Egypt also gives to England a land supremacy in the region of the Suez. Having had for so long an unquestioned sea superiority, outclassing any other nation two to one and periority, outclassing any other nation two to one and surpassing any two combined, she has been content to leave the defenses of Suez as they are, since with her leave the defenses of Suez as they are, since with her great fleets sweeping the Mediterranean she could prevent any successful attack upon the canal. Whether by land or sea, an attack upon that waterway would be met by a British defensive position. The Suez is a private enterprise owned by a corporation which has offices in Paris, but the majority of whose stock is owned and voted by the British government. The Panama Canal is primarily an undertaking of the United States Government, begun and carried on more with regard to its strategic value in affording an easy means of shifting our naval force from ocean to ocean than for the purposes of stimulating or helping trade. To neutralize it our havai force from ocean to ocean than for the purposes of stimulating or helping trade. To neutralize it would obligate the United States not to use it in the event of a war with a foreign power, so that the chief use for which it was designed and entered upon would be lost to us, and we should be in no better condition in that event strategically than if the canal had never in that event strategically than if the canal had never been dug. The argument of economy cannot operate to enforce the arguments for neutralization, since the greatest loss would be entailed by depriving this nation of the use of it in time of war. Then we might lose more in property, lives, reputation and prestige in a few short weeks than the fortification of the canal would cost for one hundred years. This is too large an enterprise to be tied to any penny-wise and pound-foolish theories of national frugality. We have but to consider what any other enlightened nation, such as Germany, France or England would do, if she were in our place, to read our duty to ourselves very plainly. duty to ourselves very plainly.

There is one consideration in favor of adequate fortification that should not be lost sight of. In the event

of war between other Powers, it might happen that an attempt would be made by one belligerent or another to use the canal improperly. It would be the duty of the United States to prevent this and, if it were not in a position to make its protest and objections felt on the spot, the canal might be thus used, and thus constitute a casus belli which might involve this country in hos-tilities. With the canal properly fortified, no belligerent tilities. With the canal properly fortified, no belligerent would attempt to make any use of it to which the United States would object. The work of this board of officers should be definitive, as previous work in that direction could not be, because of the contention as to the type of canal. With that vital question settled in favor of the lock type, the project of fortification can be advanced in accordance with a carefully studied and comprehensive plan for which duty the experts selected by the War Defe plan, for which duty the experts selected by the War Department are thoroughly qualified. Such officers will not fail to appreciate the vast effect which the canal will have upon the strategic lines of force protecting the United States, and realize that ultimately our defenses to the canal may command absolutely the entire Caribbean Sea on the Atlantic side, just as the development of

bean Sea on the Atlantic side, just as the development of a great naval base at Pearl Harbor is destined to affect the approaches on the Pacific side.

With the far-seeing eye of the military leader, Gen. U.S. Grant saw the necessity of developing defenses among the islands of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and of cutting a canal across the Isthmus. Church's "Life of Grant" (page 380) says: "In President Grant's first annual message he called attention to the importance of building a canal across the Isthmu of Panama, to turn westward the current of commercial interchanges between the Atlantic and Pacific, and to strengthen the country for defense by enabling our ships of war to maintain communication between the eastern and western slopes of the American continent. Incident and western stopes of the American continent. Incident-ally to this, he proposed to secure by proper means a foothold among the islands of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, which by a short-sighted policy had been permitted to pass under the control of foreign states that might at any moment become hostile states. He understood better than anyone else the importance of securing our ocean frontier by the possession of the bulwarks that nature has planted for the defense or the as-

sault of our Southern ports. But he could not arouse a sluggish Congress, even one in political sympathy with his administration, to an appreciation of his own enlightened views, and the attempt to do so subjected him to misapprehension and abuse that he keenly felt."

It is probably in accordance with the law of physics that large bodies move slowly, that it has taken thirty and a half years for this nation to take steps looking to the realization of the conceptions of Grant as to the necessity of establishing a great line of defenses in and about the Caribbean Sea. It must not be thought that about the Caribbean Sea. It must not be thought that the fortifying of the canal is to be the limit of our activity in developing our defenses in that region. On the contrary, it should be only a beginning. Such sluggish Congresses as Grant had to deal with in 1869 and after Congresses a draft and the transfer of the place arising national legislators who will estimate rightly our present opportunities and the necessity of preparing for the ergencies which the rising of new nations into positions

emergencies which the rising of new nations into positions of world power may cause us to face at any time. Whatever plans were advanced, when the guns of Dewey's ships awoke the echoes in Manila Bay, for using the Philippines as a base had nothing to do with the possibility of the destruction of Russian power and the making of Japan the dominant naval force in Oriental waters. No such base could then have been in contemplation as is made necessary by the transference of the balance of power in the Asiatic waters. Whatever advantages the Philippines then offered for a naval base had to be considered in a new light after the Manchurian war. The Panama Canal project was then slumbering. The possibility of its early completion did not enter into the calculations of the statesmen of the United States. With the announcement of the Army Engineers that the canal will be opened by the year 1915 a new world of possibilities is revealed to the eyes of those who are shaping the naval policies of this country. One of the chief considerations in the building of the canal was the rapid transfer of the warships of our Navy from ocean to ocean. In the decision to make Pearl Harbor the naval base the value of its situation in connection with the canal had great weight, as anyone can see who will consider the strategic lines of force of which Hawaii will be the center after the canal is opened. Our naval policy in the Pacific will be mightily influenced by the opening of the canal.

Heretofore our naval activity has been limited by inability to divide our naval force rapidly between the two oceans. This difficulty, this obstacle, will disappear with the completion of the canal. Much of the enthuwith the completion of the canal. Much of the enthu-siasm of President Roosevelt for the canal was born of siasm of President Roosevelt for the canal was born of the advantage in a naval way which that waterway would give to this country. This difficulty was always present in the development of policies ten years ago, or even a less time back. Such a naval base as is contem-plated for Pearl Harbor in 1909 could not have been imagined in 1899. There seemed to be no need of it, for the principles of strategy brought into the discussion of the grant events as a remote possibility. Today a of the canal, except as a remote possibility. To-day a completed canal is at our doors, and our naval policy must be shaped in accordance with it. The attempt of the sensational press to make it appear that the decision now made is the defeat of one service and the triumph of another is ridiculous. The preferring of Hawaii is e result of the awakening of new forces and new assibilities in the Pacific which were not in evidence when the early plans for fortifying the Philippines were considered ten years ago. The Spanish War, the estab-lishment of the Cuban Republic under the protection of the United States and the acquisition by this country of Porto Rico made the Gulf of Mexico an inland American lake, guarded by the Key West-Porto Rico strategic line of force. One does not have to be a deep student of military possibilities to see how the relation of the Gulf's defenses to our naval policies has changed since Cube and Pearls Bica were in the hands of a forcian since Cuba and Porto Rico were in the hands of a foreign since Cuba and Porto Rico were in the hands of a foreign Power. Just as the victory of this nation in the war of 1898 changed the entire position of the Gulf of Mexico from the viewpoint of naval defense, so the triumph of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war changed the relation of the Philippines and Hawaii to the question of a primary naval base.

In advocating the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine for the general practitioner in this country, Dr. J. A. Nydegger, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S., does not seem to us to have made his arguments strong enough. He says that the present position of the United States is similar to that of England some years ago when Joseph Chamberlain, while Secretary of State for the Colonies, established such a school in London. The need for such an institution is greater here than in England, and al-ways was, for the reason that the Southern states of this country are so near the tropics that many of the conditions prevailing in the tropics exist there, giving rise to not entirely dissimilar disease conditions. England, being in the higher latitudes, has none of the home disease problems confronting it like those which result from the near-tropic conditions in the Southern states. England, of course, has had tropical colonies for a longer time than the United States, but as to home disease there is much more need of a tropical school of medicine here than there. In the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Nydegger calls attention to the close connection between our national duties and tropical diseases. Our colonial dependencies include Hawaii, the Philippines, etc., and, beside, this country exercises a health protectorate over the seaports of Cuba and those of the Central American states.

Yet England has two schools of tropical medicine, and France and Germany one each. The Army and Navy France and Germany one each. The Army and Navy medical schools and the hygienic laboratory of the P.H. and M.H.S. in Washington give courses in tropical medicine, but here the study is only subsidiary, and the same may be said of half a dozen medical schools which give some instruction in tropical medicine. While the officers of the Army and Navy have put into effective use their knowledge of tropical medicine, the civil practitioner is left out in the cold so far as the study is concerned and this is to be generally deprecated, says the tioner is lett out in the cold so far as the study is con-cerned, and this is to be especially deprecated, says the essayist, in view of the fact that discharged and in-valided soldiers returning from our tropical dependencies are scattered far and wide throughout the United States, the burden of treating them falling chiefly on the general practitioner. If for no other reason than this, every practicing physician in this country should be as fapracticing physician in this country should be as ramiliar with tropical diseases as he is with the more commonly prevalent ones which he is called on to treat every day. At the opening of the London School of Tropical Medicine, a few days ago, at which the American Ambassador presided, Professor Osler, of Oxford, predicted that tropical sanitation would loom larger and larger in the future. He recommended the establishment of sub-sidiary schools in the tropics in connection with the home

In an article discussing the necessity of increasing the thickness of armor belt to keep pace with the increase of big-gun caliber to 13.5 and 14 inches, a writer in the London Daily Graphic contends that "if still greater displacements are necessary, it may well be questioned whether increase in the weight of armor carried is not the very worst use to which the extra weight could be put. The penetration of a shell at long range is estimated by a mere calculation, based on the short-range test of the trial ground. It is generally assumed that at long range the longer axis of the shell coincides with the trajectory; that is to say, that the shell will strike its object nose first. In that case, assuming that the hit is a direct, and not a slanting one, the actual penetration will coincide with the theoretical. But so great an authority in all gunnery matters as Sir Percy Scott displacements are necessary, it may well be questioned an authority in all gunnery matters as Sir Percy Scott thinks that this conclusion may be altogether erroneous and that we may be putting on our ships about twice and that we may be putting on our snips about twice as much armor as is necessary. Supposing it to be the fact that the longer axis of a shell coincides with the trajectory, that very fact seems to militate against the idea that there can be many direct hits on the belt of a ship at long range. The shell describes a parabola, and, as the nose points upward when it leaves the gun, so it will report downward on reaching its mark and must will point downward on reaching its mark, and must strike at a greater or less angle. This necessarily implies loss of penetrative power. Given the speed to choose the range of fighting, therefore, it seems that a ship of the Invincible class, with seven inches of armor on the belt, might be invulnerable to the attack of a Dreadnought battleship. There is, too, the question, what would be the result of deck-blows—of what may be would be the result of deck blows—or what may be described as a 'plunging fire'? Here we are without data. It can only be surmised that a great advantage would rest with the ship whose gunners had the skill to make such hits. But with modern appliances for securing accuracy of fire at long range, it may fairly be demanded that this question of horizontal armor should be studied anow. It may well be that the old theory of be studied anew. It may well be that the old theory of be studied anew. It may well be that the old theory of the protected cruiser will be vindicated under modern conditions. It is not at all impossible that the increased power of the gun may bring about a decrease, rather than an increase, in the weight of armor carried."

In private and public schools in Japan gymnastics and military drill are taught according to official schedules made compulsory in 1886. They have produced striking results, both in moral and physical development. When they reach the end of their school studies the young men have only to learn target practice and the battle drill. Even the girls have to take a course in gymnastics. There are 27,000 grammar schools in Japan, with 110,000 teachers and 5,135,000 scholars, to which must be added 258 high schools, 4,700 teachers and 95,000 pupils. These figures show the importance of the warlike organizations in which even the women play the parts of nurses. The average strength of the annual contingents of the recruits under the conscription laws of Japan has been about 300,000 since 1907. Every man between the ages of seventeen and forty is liable to service, but compulsory service, as a rule, does not begin until the age of twenty Voluntary enlistment is permitted between the age of twenty.

Service in the active or regular army, including reserve service, lasts twelve years, the soldier then passing into the national army, where they remain until forty years of age before being finally trans ferred to the second part of the national army, which is called out only in time of danger. The Japanese have also a system of one-year volunteer service, similar to that in the German army, composed of young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-eight, who are able to pay for their food, uniform, arms and equipment. These volunteers ultimately become officers in the first and second reserve, but many of them become officers in the active army. The number graduating of recent years from the military academies gives a clearer indication of the increase in the army: 1904, 549; 1905, 1,238; 1906, 1,068; 1907, 1,054. In 1905 and 1906 it was necessary to fill the vacancies created by war; in 1907 it was to meet the demands born of the increase in numbers. Since the Manchurian War in 1904-5 it has been ninetyfour per cent. These figures are interesting: Population of Japan, including Formosa, 52,800,000; annual increase

in population, \$00,000; annual conscription, 520,000; total of military population, 2,865,800.

Comparing the combined land and sea forces of the Triple Alliance with those of the Triple Entente, an Italian staff officer places the army of the Alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy) at 4,550,000 men, with 9,544 guns, and its navies at 411 ships, including torpedoboats and submarines, with 1,217,757 tons displacement, and guns, and its navies at 411 ships, including torpedoboats and submarines, with 1,217,757 tons displacement, and 4,202 naval guns. The corresponding figures for the united forces of Great Britain, France and Russia are: Armies, 4.085,000, with 8,972 guns, and navies, 1,095 vessels, of 2,888,322 tons displacement, and 8,635 guns. vessels, of 2,888,322 tons displacement, and 8,635 guns. Italy is the weakest of the six Powers, but if she forsook the Triple Alliance and joined the Entente then the Austro-German combination's army would number 3,750,000 men and 7,864 guns, and the combined navies 246 ships, with 86,475 tons displacement, and 2,892 guns. This combination would face the quadruple entente's 4,885,000 soldiers, with 10,652 guns, and 1,160 ships, of 3,241,322 tons displacement, and 9,945 guns. 3,241,322 tons displacement, and 9,945 guns.

The work of fortifying the harbor of Manila, P.I., appears to be making good progress. The fortifications on Corregidor Island are practically completed. They are to carry six 12-inch guns, one 10-inch, four 6-inch and four 3-inch, beside twelve 12-inch mortars. In addition a submarine mine equipment will be provided for each of the channels between which lies the island with an elevation of about 600 feet. The other islands forming the chain across the entrance to Manila Bay are Cara bao, Cabello, and El Fraile. On Carabao Island will be two 14-inch guns and eight 12-inch mortars. On Cabello Island are to be 15-inch guns, two 6-inch guns and complete mine plant for mining the adjoining chan-On El Fraile Island is to be a construction of concrete about 100 feet wide and 1,200 feet long, with two steel turrets on each, of which two 14-inch guns can be trained in any direction. The central fire-control station is on Corregidor Island.

There is no gainsaying the wisdom of the amendment of Army Regulations in regard to the post non-commis-sioned staff, so that the most competent enlisted men of the Army who have served at least four years are eligible for appointment after examination as post quartermaster sergeants. Heretofore only sergeants of the line have been eligible for appointment to the post non-commissioned staff, consisting of ordnance, post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants. While the law hitherto has contemplated in these appointments the better preservation of public property at Army posts, and they have been made as rewards to faithful and well-tried servants, now these places are to be given to privates as a reward for good service. The amended regulation will be found in G.O. 232, W.D., under our Army head this week.

The requirement of physical tests for Navy officers has resulted thus far in the performance by Navy surgeons of twelve operations on officers wearing trusses for rupture. This demonstrates the value of physical tests. Some of these officers have for years continued on duty under peace conditions without making any report of their physical condition. In case of war such officers would have been wholly unfit for active duty, and in the meantime officers in lower grades, who should have been perfecting themselves for duties in a higher grade were held back. It would seem that a proper regard for the general welfare of the Service would prompt an officer physically disqualified to report the fact to the Navy Department, and either seek to correct the defect

The first set of flats for Army officers' quarters to completed has been finished at the Presidio of San These apartments are intended for junior officers with small families and pay inadequate to a extended scale of living, and prove very popular. have large bedrooms with ample light, spacious dining rooms and parlors, bath room for the family and for servants, and the plan arrangement is exceptionally convenient for the conditions of life in Army posts. There are seven other sets of these flats under construction throughout the country.

We are informed by the Quartermaster General that Christmas boxes not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight will be forwarded to Manila on Army transports free of cost if delivered in care of the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., with all express charges prepaid to that point, and if plainly marked "Christmas Box." This applies to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Army alike. Army transports sail from San Francisco to Manila on the fifth of every month, and are due to arrive in Manila about thirty days

The interest that prevails in the selections to be made by the President for the vacancies to occur during the coming year in the grade of brigadier general is respon-sible for a great variety of combinations of names. It is believed that for the four vacancies that will occur the President will select one Cavalryman, one Artilleryman and two Infantrymen.

Preparations began on Nov. 23 at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N.J., for the experiments which the U.S. Signal Corps is to conduct in firing at balloons,

TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY ENGINEERS.

Those favoring waterways received excellent advice com the Secretary of War, Hon. J. M. Dickinson, in his address before the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterways Association, at New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1909. Having passed all of his life in the Mississippi Valley Mr. Dickinson is naturally in full sympathy with the purposes of the Association, but he advocated conservative caution in pressing their claims, lest by asking too much they should lose all. "The work," he said, "is too vast and costly to be improvidently undertaken. It so vitally affects the fortunes of so large a territory that no immature plan, nor one that will not be acquiesced in by the country, should have your advocacy. the country, should have your advocacy. * * *
"The Government has already devoted approximately

\$600.000.000 for the improvement of waterways,

"The Government has already devoted approximately \$600,000,000 for the improvement of waterways, of which \$208,000,000 was expended in the Mississippi Valley. The advocates of the proposed Intra-Coastal Waterway from Boston to Florida, and thence to the Rio Grande, covering a distance of about 2,600 miles, connecting up navigable streams in esse and in posse of approximately 27,600 miles, are not sommolent, but in a state of the highest activity. They will be insistent for appropriations. The aggregate cost of internal improvements now advocated is estimated at about \$500,000. Those that assure the best and surest results for the outlay will come to the front."

The superficial treatment of the subject by Mr. Bryan in his address of last year was criticized, and his advocacy of a channel twenty-three feet in depth inferentially condemned. If a depth of fourteen feet would answer that should be asked for, or even one of nine feet if that would serve, for any attempt to commit the United States to useless work would simply postpone the execution of the undertaking. The question is one to be determined by the board of engineering experts, created by authority of Congress, and not by a display of enthusiasm which cannot stampede the judgment of the country. The special board of engineering experts, was referred to, and J. J. Hill, "one of the greatest of living authorities," was cited as authority for the statement that the railroads are not hostile to it. "It is said that the saving to the nation by transportation on the Great Lakes was over \$100,000,000 for the year 1906. The improvements projected by the New York canals are based on the expectation of reducing freights on grain to two-thirds of a mill per ton mile. "I only urge," said Mr. Dickinson, "sufficient deliberation and care. I have not sufficiently studied the report to justify men in forming an opinion, and I must say frankly that my training would not make my opinion of any special value." Continuing his remarks the Secretary said: "With this caveat,

its distinguished members, Mr. Dickinson said, in conclusion:

"Not only have all our military engineers come from these graduates, but from those of them who, during their four years' course, have given the highest evidence of ability to meet the demands of that most exigent arm of the Service. But their training for their work does not stop with the academic course. They must pursue a two years' post-graduate study in the Engineer School of Application, and when that is completed serve for a time with engineer troops in this country and our foreign possessions, and then as assistants to experienced officers conducting professional work. Although after this understudy they may be put in independent charge of important work requiring the highest technical knowledge, they are supervised by senior officers until they reach the grade of lieutenant colonel, and are under the corrective eye of the Chief of Engineers and general and special boards, to whose scrutiny all technical and economical questions are subject.

"When in connection with this training it is con-

en in connection with this training it is

scrutiny all technical and economical questions are subject.

"When in connection with this training it is considered that by rigid examination, mental and physical, they are selected from all parts of our country before appointment to the Academy, and are winnowed by a constant, impartial process that admits of the survival only of the fittest, are consecrated to a career that precludes the exploitation of their abilities in personal ventures, and find their highest award in the renown that comes to those who illustrate in their lives the motto of the Academy, 'Duty, honor, country,' we do not wonder that the Engineer Corps has achieved such success and maintained a reputation for ability, devotion to duty, and integrity unsurpassed (afid in my opinion unequaled) for so long a time by the rank and file of any profession or calling. With one exception, its century of history has been without a blemish. * * *

"The improvement of rivers and harbors has been their special province. One of the earliest works of this character was that for the harbor of St. Louis, begun by Capt. Robert E. Lee in 1838. Of antebellum undertakings, nothing was more notable than the surveys of the Mississippi data at Humphreys and Abbot, whose report upon the hydraulics of the river is characterized by a high authority as an engineering classic and a present standard work. Nothing has circumscribed their activities in developing the potentialities of our great inland seas and rivers but the amount of the funds devoted to such work. They have not only met exigencies, but have foreseen and provided for them—not merely using proved methods, but by the creative faculty devising new ones. They have taken a wide and prescient view of the growing needs of our rapidly increasing population and developing commerce. This is illustrated by the way that the great locks at the Sault Ste. Marie have accommodated with regularity and efficiency an ever-increasing traffic. Their work along the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific coasts has kept pace wit

ports.
"I make no reflection upon other engineers, but led ing to the conditions, the complexity of the proble and the time required for the work, after several periments, the conclusion was reached that the conclusion was reached that the conditions are considered to the conclusion was reached that the conditions are considered to the conditions of the conditions are considered to the conditions of the conditions are considered to the conditions of the conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions.

struction of the Panama Canal, the greatest single engineering work ever undertaken by a people in the history of the world, should be entrusted to the Army engineers. The consensus of opinion of those who are informed justifies the wisdom of that course, a justification which is based upon demonstrated care, skill and devotion which gives assurance of its speedy completion under a record that will redound to the honor of the whole country.

"In looking at any part of this broad land, they may with justifiable pride say, 'Si requiris monumenta, circumspice."

"With this estimate of the Engineer Corps, it is hardly necessary for me to express the belief that their services will be invaluable not only in executing whatever work may be undertaken, but in reaching a conclusion as to what is best, looking to all the conditions."

REPORT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Very sharply does Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, reply in his annual report to the statement of the executive officer of the national match shot at Camp Perry, in 1908, derogatory to the Military Academy, for not having a team represented in that contest. Colonel Scott says that in 1905 the experiment of training a team of cadets

that in 1905 the experiment of training a team of cadets for the national match was made. That year the individual figure of merit of the entire class, including its team of experts, was only 72.55. The instruction of the men not on the team was reduced to a minimum, so that the maximum amount of instruction might be siven to the team, the cadets needing the practice least having the chance to practice most, while those needing the most practice got the least. At the same time, the men on the team of experts, to give all the time to practice, had to neglect other important branches of study, such as field, siege and coast artillery tactics, practice marches and maneuvers, etc. So the Academy nutrotities decided of abandon the team ide because it violated the principle of abandon the team ide because it violated the principle of abandon the team ide because it violated the principle of abandon the team ide because it violated the principle decision. The individual figure of merit ever recorded at West Point. Colonel Scott adds that the Military Academy would be only too glad to arrange for a contest in marksmanship with the Naval Academy, teams representing the two institutions shooting one year at West in marksmanship with the Naval Academy, teams representing the two institutions shooting one year at West be chosen by drawing lever and Ampolis, the teams to massabip at each Academy. "This," says Colonel Scott, will make every cadet in the class a candidate for the team, and does away with the objectionable and defective practice of training a few at the expense of many." The board detailed to search for a suitable range in the adjacent country has been unable to find one.

The report favors the principle of appoint raduating classes as proposed in Scota this proposed in Scota this decided to report the principle of appoint graduating classes in the Army caused by casualties, so that the cadets graduated have averaged fifty-one short of the principle of the principle of appoint production. The proposed increase

18th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. W. D. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav. The firing in experimenting with the Maxim silencer was done by Lieuts. W. B. Wallace, G. M. Russell and W. D. Smith. Supplementing the results obtained by the School of Musketry, Presidio, noted in our last issue, these tests indicate that the silencer greatly reduces the noise at the firing point and the shock of recoil, but that the effect of heat causes inaccuracy by rapid elevation necessary to attain a given range and by producing heat waves, which obscure the target. "The location of the firing party by the party fired at is practically no more certain when the silencer is not used than when it is." This latter point was tested by Major E. P. O'Hern, Capt. W. P. Wooten, Lieut. Mark Brooke, Lieut. Wallace and Lieut. N. B. Rehkopf, assisted by experienced men of the detachment of Engineers. Lieut, Col. C. L'H. Ruggles, professor of ordnance and the science of gunnery, invites attention to the "professional zeal exhibited by Lieuts. Wallace and Russell in voluntarily performing a large amount of arduous, careful and valuable work in these tests." More storage room should be provided for the ordnance laboratory. Under direction of Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, Major O'Hern has prepared a pamphlet on exterior ballistics for instruction purposes.

PROGRESS WITH THE PANAMA CANAL.

Although with proper official caution, Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., chief engineer of the Panama Canal, in his annual report sets no date for the completion of that waterway, the mind is pleasantly led forward to the time when it will be swung open to the prows of commerce by announcements dealing with details connected with the operation of the canal for purposes of traffic. Such, for example, is the statement that "designs for electric towing machines are being prepared, which in all probability will be used for

dealing with details connected with the operation of the statement that "designs for electric towing machines are being prepared, which in all probability will be used for towing vessels into and controlling them throughout the passage of the locks." From such features of the report perhaps the sanguine will draw the conclusion that we shall have a completed canal even before we have a new shall have a completed canal even before we have a new President. While it has been generally understood that towing machines would be used for controlling vessels in the canal, the words "in all probability" show that L final decision has yet to be arrived at.

On April 28, 1909, there was a total of 33,699 men netually working for the commission and the Panana Railroad, the largest force on record up to the end of the year. The force of European laborers decreased, as the Spanish government prohibited emigration to Panama. The total value of material received in the year amounted to \$9,600,000, and stocks on hand totaled on June 30 \$3,000,000.

The year's work was done under the new plan of construction which was inaugurated on July 1, 1908. Under this plan the sub-departments of the department of construction and engineering were abolished and three construction divisions substituted—the Atlantic division, extending from dear Maine the central division, extending from dear Maine the central division, extending from dear Maine to Pedro Miguel locks, and the Pacific division, from Pedro Miguel locks to deep water in the Pacific division, from Pedro Miguel locks to deep water in the Pacific division, from Pedro Miguel locks, and the Pacific division, from Pedro Miguel locks and the subsistence departments, were created, the latter taking over the execution of all sanitary engineering work. The main work connected with motive power and machinery was assistant charge of the design of the charge of the panama failroad commissary. The former, in addition to matters relating to quarters, to recruitment of labor and to corrals, abs

time, as the material could be much better removed in the dry time.

Since the preceding report the character of the foundations of the Gatun locks has been thoroughly tried. The various materials have been exposed and tested by trial loads, which show conclusively that the soft sandstone has sufficient resistance to been safely the greatest loads that will be brought on it by the structures. It has also been decided to construct curtain walls to stop any underflow, an additional precaution against possible weakening of the foundations. These walls will extend across the lock under the sill of the emergency dam and down stream outside the lock walls to the sills of the intermediate gates. The plant of the lock for the construction of the lock was practically installed and ready for operation at the close of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1909. During the year a total of 2,501,372 cubic yards of material was placed in the Gatun dam.

TABLET TO CAPTAIN GRIDLEY UNVEILED.

TABLET TO CAPTAIN GRIDLEY UNVEILED. A tablet to the memory of Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, U.S.N., who commanded the flagship Olympia during the battle of Manila, was unveiled Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 24, at the Naval Academy. The Stars and Stripes were drawn away by Miss Charlotte Gridley, daughter of the officer, and the presentation was made by Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, who while a captain in 1898, was the commander of the Oregon during the Spanish-American War and a classmate at the Naval Academy of Captain Gridley. The acceptance was made by Capt. J. M. Bowyer, Superin-

tendent of the Naval Academy, and the invocation and benediction were delivered by Chaplain H. H. Clark. During the ceremonies there was music by the Naval Academy choir, composed of midshipmen.

The tablet is a handsome one of bronze and was obtained through the activity of Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, widow of General Capron, U.S.A., who lost his life during the land battle of Santiago. Mrs. Capron's efforts were approved by Mrs. Gridley, widow of Captain Gridley. The sculptor was Amatis, of Washington.

The inscription is: "Charles Vernon Gridley, Captain United States Navy. Born November 24, 1844. Appointed to the Naval Academy from Michigan, 1860. Graduated 1863. Served under Farragut 1863-64. Commanded U.S. Flagship Olympia, at the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1808. Died at Kobe, Japan, June 5, 1908."

The tablet is on the east wall of Memorial Hall, which is part of Bancroft Hall, the quarters of the midshipmen.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Union Railway Company, of New York, having been sued by one of its passengers who was injured in an accident on the defendant's road, has asked the Secan accident on the defendant's road, has asked the Secretary of War to order a private in the Army, named Bramely, to New York as a witness for the defense, Bramely having formerly been a motorman on the railway. Judge Advocate General Davis has called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that under way. Judge Advocate General Dayls has called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that under existing law officers and men in the United States Army can be ordered to travel from one place to another only in the public interest, and that a compliance with the request is therefore impossible. Orders can, however, be issued permitting the soldier to absent himself from duty for the purpose of testifying in the case if he desires to do so. It is mentioned that there is a case on record in this connection where the Secretary of War transferred an enlisted man from one Coast Artillery Company to another stationed at Fort Monroe in order that he might testify in a murder trial.

In the case of Sergt, Juan C. Torres, of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, whose period of enlistment expired while he was under treatment in the sanitarium for tuberculosis at Fort Bayard, N.M., an opinion has been rendered by the Judge Advocate General that as the man enlisted in San Juan, P.R., he is entitled to transportation on a commercial steamship line from New York to San Juan. This opinion is in line with recent opinions given by the Paymaster General as to travel pay in the case of soldiers who enlisted in Cuba and returned to the United States with their regiments last March.

A deficiency having occurred in the commissary allot-

March.

A deficiency having occurred in the commissary allotment for the Department of the Columbia, Col. Edward E. Dravo, chief commissary officer in that department, recently asked the Secretary of War if it would not be possible to tide over the period until a new allotment is made by issuing statements or letters to venders of various supplies which they could negotiate. The Judge Advocate General, in giving his opinion on this proposed practice, holds that it would be illegal to issue any such paper in lieu of money, but sustains the practice of issuing letters to venders stating that they have furnished certain supplies which in due time will be paid for.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster General of the Army in seeking names for the Quartermaster boats that are now being constructed, has under consideration the names of Gen. G. H. Holabird, Gen. G. W. Weeks, and Gen. David S. Stanley. Probably these names will be given to the next three quartermaster's boats to be launched and finished.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised the

finished.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised the past week for bids on the following construction work: Fort Hancock, fire station. Columbus Barracks, extension to mess and administration building. Fort Omaha, one stable for 106 animals, one combined hay shed and granary, one oil house. Fort St. Philip, one oil house. Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., two double sets officers' quarters.

The Quartermaster's Department has, the past week, awarded the following contracts: Fort Leavenworth, structural steel and iron work for Wings Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the United States Military Prison, Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Co., Leavenworth, Kas., Wing No. 3, \$3,940; Wing No. 5, \$38,491; Modern Steel Structural Co., Wankesha, Wis., Wing No. 4, \$4,510. Columbus Barracks, one double set non-commissioned officers' quarters, construction to J. W. Heckart, Columbus, Ohio, \$5,912; plumbing, James J. Dolan, Columbus, Ohio, \$599; heating, Columbus Heating and Ventilating Co., \$246. Fort Sam Houston, one double set Hospital Corps quarters, construction to O. P. Kroeger Co., San Antonio, Texas, \$3,400; paddock fences, gates and picket lines, to Theodore Machenheimer, San Antonio, \$1,565. Fort Benjamin Harrison, construction of gravel road around new stable, McConnell & Wood, \$793. Leavenworth, construction of roads, walks, gutters, etc., in the vicinity of Signal Corps building now under construction, Thomas Jones & Sons, Leavenworth, Kas., \$7,073. Vancouver Barracks, construction of a road around the new quartermaster's stable, Rector & Daly, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., \$850.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Assistant Comptroller decides that a paymaster's clerk is not entitled to any pay while on leave of absence from station and duty, nor is his status affected by an understanding with the paymaster that he is to return to the ship immediately on receipt of a telegram stating that his services are required.

The decision of the Auditor of the War Department, that the purchase of polo horses for the instruction of cadets at West Point is not properly chargeable to the appropriation "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, 1909," is sustained by the Assistant Comptroller. These horses were polo ponies, and it is held that the act does not provide for such expenditure, and that Congress intentionally omitted to make provision for their purchase.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination Dec. 14-15 to fill a vacancy in the position of mechanical draftsman (male), \$1,500 per annum, Engineer Department at Large, Portland, Ore., and vacancies requiring similar qualification as they may occur.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENTS.

(From Arms and Exposives, London, November, 1909.)
The brief and businesslike summary which the United States Chief of Ordnance has issued in respect to the year 1908 sets an example to our own officials which they seem constitutionally unable to follow. The American Army is not a large asset in international politics, they seem constitutionally unable to follow. The American Army is not a large asset in international politics, but a useful parallel nevertheless exists in respect to the position of the service arm in their country and ours. Like ourselves, they had drifted about, and in endeavoring to achieve originality adopted something inferior to the best rifle on the market. The Army being armed with the Krag-Jorgensen, the Navy took a line of its own with the Lee straight-pull, in combination with an extra small bore cartridge, which turned out a technical failure. These mistakes did not cause a tithe of the trouble and discussion which the defects of the Lee-Enfield and its cartridge are continually creating. Nevertheless, the Ordnance Department quietly set to work, and produced a most efficient rifle on Mauser principles. When the pointed bullet first flashed across the horizon, the Americans were ready prepared with a rifle capable of doing justice to this latest development in cartridge design. In due course manufacture was switched over from one model to the other, and in the report under notice details are given of the financial and other considerations which arose during the period of transition. This plan of keeping up with the times from year to year curiously contrasts with our own issue of a manifesto endeavoring to anticipate the automatic rifle of the future. The study of metallic fouling was originally taken up in England, and satisfactory means for its removal were devised before other nations became interested in the problem. The importance of the subject having thus been demonstrated, the American Ordnance Department has lost no time in making its own experiments. If something useful is evolved one can be quite sure that it will be quickly put into use. The statutory number of officers authorized by the organization of the American Ordnance Department is eighty-five, and the actual number in the corps is given as sixty-nine. The department may certainly be congratulated on the active and efficient effo

WHO INVENTED THE MONITOR?

March 31, 1907, there was organized in New York a society known as "The Captain John Ericsson Memorial Society," composed of Swedish engineers. The members Society, composed of Swedish eighters. The memoria of the society meet once a year at the Engineers' Club, New York, and dine together. The dinner this year, the third, was held on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 23, with third, was held on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 23, with the president of the society, G. P. Wern, presiding, and A. P. Lundin serving very efficiently as toastmaster. W. C. Church, the guest of honor, spoke, as did Messrs. Sondstrom, Lundin, de Laval, Bagge, Bergstron, Melin, Fries, Franzend and Dahl. The claims of Timby to the invention of the Monitor, recently revived by Timby's death, were the principal theme of discussion. A letter on this subject, written by Comdr. William Hovgard, Royal Danish Navy, professor of naval design, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was read by Mr. Lundin. It was dated Boston, Nov. 22, 1909, and the substance of it was as follows: stance of it was as follows:

chusetts Institute of Technology, was read by Mr. Lundin. It was dated Boston, Nov. 22, 1909, and the substance of it was as follows:

According to the friends of Dr. Timby it would appear as if John Ericsson had received the idea of the revolving turret from Dr. Timby, and that John Ericsson was simply employed as an engineer to build it. Although this claim will not be taken seriously by any engineer or by anyone who is acquainted with the life and personality of John Ericsson, still to the many who are less acquainted with the facts, the claim of Dr. Timby might have some weight. It is therefore necessary and just to the memory of John Ericsson that this unwarranted claim should be at once and completely refuted. The facts appear to be as follows: In 1843 Timby filed a caveat for a revolving tower in the Patent Office, but nothing further was done till after the success of the Monitor had been demonstrated by the action on Hampton Roads. Timby then went to the Ericsson Syndicate and claimed that his patents, and they generously gave Timby a certain sum of money, as they did not want to have trouble just at that time, and they helped Timby to have his idea duly patented. This was in 1862, and as seen from the patents, Timby's idea was that of an immense tower, three stories high, carrying some fifty guns mounted on the periphery and revolving about a vertical spindle. This tower was not intended for use on board ship, for which purpose it was obviously quite unsuited, but for harbor defense to take the place of earthworks. As any engineer will see, the scheme was impracticable also for the purpose for which it was designed, for in order to be effective for coast defense the guns would have to be very heavy, and the weight of such a tower would therefore be altogether prohibitive. As seen from the sketch given in the patent the design, if such it could be called, was indeed a mateurish, and was nothing but an adaptation to guns of the revolving tower used in ancient and medieval warfare. As an idea it containe

portant features, peculiar to the former but absent an latter:

(1) Easy handling of the guns by revolving them about an axis near the center of gravity of the system; (2) saving in armor weight compared with the casemate installation; (3) isolation of guns and crew. None of these advantages were obtainable in Dr. Timby's surret, which, moreover, on account of its great weight, was quite unsuited to ship use. Having thus shown that Dr. Timby's patent could not have had the slightest value to Ericsson, even had he known them before building the Monitor and that these patents proved entirely without value even for the purpose for which they were designed, I shall now go on to explain how Ericsson's Monitor exerted the greatest influence on late naval construction.

Monitor exerted the greatest influence on late havai construction.

Most of the important features which to-day make our battleships what they are were found in Ericsson's Monitor, and have been retained since then, although modified by technical progress. The following features shall here be mentioned:

Reduction of freeboard to that strictly necessary in the waters where the ship is to operate; abandonment of sail power; one caliber of heavy guns mounted in closed revolving turrets; complete protection by armor of the vitals and of the buoyancy and stability; an armorred coming tower; closing of portholes in turrets by armored shutters; absence of unprotected structure other than funnel and ventilator, which were reduced to the smallest minimum in size; engines placed

entirely below the water line and having cranks at right angles to each other; the screw propeller; the forced draft system; the balanced rudder; the housing anchors; armor gratings over funnel and ventilator hatches.

Most of these features were here used for the first time in warships, and were either invented or developed by Ericsson. The abandonment of sail-rigging, which we are now apt to consider as something natural, was at that time a much disputed question, and no one before Ericsson had had the courage to take this step. Captain Coles, of the British navy, retained sail-power for his turret ship, the Captain, and it was due to this feature that this ship was lost. Ericsson saw clearly that only by abandoning the sail rigging was it possible to preserve stability with the low freeboard and to utilize fully the great are of fire obtainable with turret guns.

In avoiding unprotected superstructures and in avoiding the stationing of men outside armor protection, Ericsson was far ahead of his time. The designers of the most modern of the Russian ships, which took part in the battle of Tsushims, might in this respect have learned a great deal from Ericsson. Compared with previous types the Monitor was an entirely new conception, and marks one of the boldest and most important steps ever taken in naval construction. It is still the best type for landlocked waters, for which it was designed, and with proper increase in freeboard, and speed, and other obvious modifications, it is also in principle the best type for seagoing battleships. Eriesson may thus be said to be the originator of the modern battleship.

ADMIRAL SPERRY ON CHESAPEAKE DEFENSES

ADMIRAL SPERRY ON CHESAPEAKE DEFENSES

In his address at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention, at Norfolk, as noted on page 344, Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., dwelt on the defenseless condition of Chesapeake Bay. He further said:

"The leading Russian battleships were sunk at the battle of the Sea of Japan in May, 1905, at a range of 6,000 yards, and as modern coast guns and mortars have a range of at least 12,000 yards, it is evident that a channel only 10,000 yards wide could be effectively closed by fortifications on the middle ground and Cape Henry. It seems remarkable that public sentiment in this section has not demanded the carrying out of the recommendation of the Taft Board. The guns at Hampton Roads afford no protection, as an enemy in Lynn Haven Bay could land there or at any other point, as the British did when they burned the public buildings in Washington in the War of 1812."

During the visit to the convention at Norfolk, President Taft said he was in favor of fortifying Hampton Roads by erecting an impregnable fort between the two capes, as recommended in 1906.

The remarks of Rear Admiral Sperry made a decided impression upon the convention, making one of the most convincing and instructive addresses heard by the delegates. The Baltimore Sun said: "Admiral Sperry is one of the quietest and most unassuming of men, yet he has made a great hit with the business men who are attending the convention." Doubtless his strong showing of the need of defending Chesapeake Bay had something to do with the unqualified indorsement, in the convention's resolutions, of the military importance of the proposed inside waterways. After enumerating the saving in life and property in commercial shipping which would be effected by the projected coastal improvements, the resolutions said: "The power in time of war to move war vessels between the South and North by inside and safe and swift routes would may one day prove to be worth more than any expenditures that will be required for canal construction."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Unofficial reports from Manila indicate that the U.S. Pacific Fleet, under Rear Admiral Sebree, has exceeded the records of the Atlantic battleships in night target practice, recently concluded.

practice, recently concluded.

As a result of an investigation as to imperfect boiler tubes on the U.S.S. West Virginia, the Navy Department has decided to order the dismissal from the Federal service of Edward Kavanaugh, master boilermaker of the navy yard. Mare Island, Cal., and his acting assistant, Joseph Coletti.

The mail address of the Vicksburg should be care of ostmaster, San Francisco, Cal., instead of Postmaster, ew York.

The mail address of the Vicksburg should be care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., instead of Postmaster, New York.

The submarines Narwhal, Stingray, Tarpon, Bonita and Grayling were placed in commission on Nov. 23 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

A survey on the U.S.S. Concord, now at the Puget Sound yard, has been approved for repairs under the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Ordnance, amounting to \$40,000, and under the Bureau of Steam Engineering to the amount of \$25,000.

The Aileen was returned to the Navy Department by the Naval Militia of New York on Nov. 18 at the navy yard, New York. The hospital ship Solace was placed in service on Nov. 20 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. When ready for sea the Solace will be assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The destroyer Smith has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., has been directed to proceed, when in all respects ready for sea, to Yokohama, Japan, via Honolulu and Guam, for duty with the Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet. The Albany, now at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for docking. Upon completion of docking and when in all respects ready for sea the vessel will proceed to Yokohama, Japan, via Honolulu and Guam, for duty with the Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet. The Denver and Galveston will leave the Asiatic Station about Jan. 1 and proceed, in company, to the west coast, and then proceed to their respective "home" yards, the Denver to Mare Island and the Galveston to Bremerton. The Chattanooga and Cleveland will remain on the Asiatic Station until next spring, and then proceed to their respective "home" yards on a line with West Seventy-ninth street, New York city, will be changed temporarily on the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet in December. The southern limit of which is on a line with West Seventy-ninth street, New York city, will be changed temporarily on the arrival

AND

DISPLACEMENT OF WAR SHIPS,

BUILT AND BUILDING

OF 1,000 OR

MORE TONS.

AND

OF TORPEDO

CRAFT OF MORE THAN 50

Port Facilities; No. 2, North Atlantic Ice Movements; No. 3, Use of Oil to Calm the Sea; No. 4, Port Facilities No. 2; No. 5, Submarine Sound Signals; No. 6, Compass Work on the Great Lakes; No. 7, Port Facilities No. 3 (being printed); No. 8, Questions and Answers. Masters and officers can obtain them on application to a branch hydrographic office. The pamphlets are of great use to mariners.

mariners.

An unknown man at the Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D.C., supposed to be afflicted with aphasia, has been identified by means of finger prints as Harry S. Collins, seaman on the U.S.S. Virginia, who enlisted at Boston in January, 1909. He is twenty-two years old and formerly lived at Lowell, Mass. As soon as this identification was made the man was removed from the hospital to the Washington Navy Yard and kept under detention. A number of expert alienists had examined the man and failed to get from him any indication as to who he was.

the man and failed to get from him any indication as to who he was.

Glavin, who claims to be middleweight champion of the U.S. Navy, and Phillips, who claims to be the welterweight champion, had a boxing match in the sail loft at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25, for the middleweight title. Phillips had not the ghost of a chance after the first round, and Glavin got the decision in the sixth, when Phillips split one of his gloves and was unable to continue the fight. One thousand officers and men witnessed the match, and it is said that \$15,000 was bet on it. The odds were 2 to 1 on Glavin. Phillips will try to capture Glavin's title again on Christmas night. Glavin is fifteen pounds heavier than Phillips.

Officers and men of the Services, afloat and ashore, which included turkey and cranberry sauce. The men of the hattleships Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nebraska and Ohio, as well as in the receiving ship Hancock, the supply ship Culgoa and the repair ship Panther, at the navy yard, New York, sat down to a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey and cranberry sauce, mince pie and plum duff, and then lounged about their quarters, played games and musical instruments and sang. In the naval branch of the Y.M.C.A. several hundred men from the ships found entertainment, and when dinner was served about three hundred sat down as guests of the association. After dinner there was a musical and vaudeville program that lasted for two hours.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Mariner, of London, tells of an ingenious invention recently brought out by a clever German, the central idea being that of a boat suitable for military operations, which can be carried in a folded position on the back of a horse, and then, when required, put together with a few minutes, ready for use. The boat is very simply constructed of cavalry lances and sail-cloth. For one vessel up to sixteen lances are required, and in addition three or four are used as oars. These are made by strapping a flat piece of wood covered with oilcloth to the end of a lance. In the vessel are airtight compartments, which prevent sudden sinking even if should be hit by shots. The capacity is quite considerable, as such a vessel holds sixteen men with arms and the harness of their horses. The boat can be put together in four minutes by half a dozen men, and taken to pieces in two minutes. It can be packed into a bundle and strapped on a horse's back; the size and weight is so small that even two boats can be carried by a single horse. By fastening two or more such vessels together and placing boards upon them, wagons, guns and the like can be easily carried. The capacity of one boat is 3,600 pounds. By making a chain of them a bridge, similar to the pontoon type, can be built. These lance boats will chiefly be employed by the reconnoitering cavalry, which in war time is several days ahead of the main body, and whose work, to be of value, must not be delayed by rivers, lakes. and other natural barriers.

Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, of the British navy, presented the flagship Inflexible with a silver bowl for its wardroom on Nov. 22 to commemorate the battleship's mission in carrying the Admiral's flag to the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York.

The new British Dreadnought Vanguard completed an eight-hour trial Nov. 23, during which she attained 22.4 knots an hour, a full knot in excess of the Admiral's stipulation. The Mariner, of London, tells of an ingenious inven-

stipulation.

Reports on the construction of the four Russian battleships laid down on June 16 show that chaotic conditions still exist in the Admiralty. The newspapers state that the laying of the keels last summer was a mere formality, intended to meet the criticism that the work of navy building was at a standstill. It is said that even the designs of the new vessels have not been adopted, and the completion of the battleships within four years is impossible.

THE FRENCH AND THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

Comparing the French and German soldier, a correspondent of the United Service Gazette says

Comparing the French and German soldier, a correspondent of the United Service Gazette says that where the French soldier excels the German soldier is in his resourcefulness. He knows how to shift for himself, and is full of little tricks for increasing his comfort, of which the more stolid German has no idea. For instance, the speed with which a French regiment will get its coffee ready on the maneuver ground looks something like legerdemain. This correspondent has been with French troops when it has rained for three days unceasingly, and when there was not a piece of dry wood for ten kilometers round. Yet within a quarter of an hour of the bugles sounding the halt the fires were lit and the coffee was boiling. Give a French soldier a piece of meat and a handful of potatoes and he will turn out a "rata" which cannot be beaten anywhere. As, according to the Napoleonic dictum, "an army marches on its belly," this is a trump card in the hands of the French soldiery, concludes the writer.

The French infantry soldier is probably as near the ideal soldier as one can find. He has a cheerfulness under difficulties, and an endless amount of resource. Anyone who sees the blue-coated, red-trousered "piou-piou" lounging about the French garrison towns with his hands up to his elbows in his trousers pockets has considerable difficulty in believing in his qualities; but if one should meet the same soldier at maneuvers, stepping out with the short, springy step of the French infantry, with his fifty-six pounds of baggage on his back, he would not know him again. With his great-coat buttoned back to give free play to his legs, his trousers strapped into his long godellots, his face burned to the color of chocolate by the blazing sun, and his trousers strapped into his long godellots, his face burned to the color of chocolate by the blazing sun, and his trousers strapped into his long godellots, his face burned to the color of chocolate by the blazing sun, and his trousers strapped into his long godellots, his face burned to

"vitriers," are unique among the armies of Europe. What they can accomplish in the way of marching no other troops can pretend to equal. The Kaiser's sturdy infantry soldier tramps on mile after mile with dogged perseverance, but without the wonderful, elastic, springy step of the "pioupiou." The marching pace of the Germans is at least ten per cent. slower than that of the French, which, at a critical moment, would be of enormous importance.

Colonel Gaedke, the German military critic, who watched the recent maneuvers in the Valley of the Loire, has warned his countrymen not to hold lightly the soldiers of France. After closely observing them in the field, in garrison and barracks, he has arrived at the conclusion—German that he is—that man for man Germany has nothing better to put against them. Colonel Gaedke, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, is unconsciously a missioner of peace, since if he succeeded in convincing the Germans, especially those highly placed, whose advice may any day determine whether there shall be peace or war, that the experiences of 1870, when hopelessly incompetent leaders mishandled a distrustful and demoralized army, afford no trustworthy guidance as to the issue of a struggle with a purged French army, having at its head the best brains of the country, there will be less chance of another Franco-German war being precipitated.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.O.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment.
Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of Bureau of Steam
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau of Supplies and
Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and
Surgery.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the complete table which appears elsewhere in this issue:

Des Moines, sailed Nov. 22 from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Greytown, Nicaragua.

Tacoma, sailed Nov. 23 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Wilkes, Thornton and Tingey, arrived Nov. 23 at Charleston, S.C.

Witkes, Thornton and Tingoy, and Missouri, arrived Nov. 23 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Sterling, sailed Nov. 23 from Newport News, Va., for Portsmouth, N.H. Fompey, sailed Nov. 24 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam. Harvellus, arrived Nov. 23 at Key West, Fla. Marietta and Tacoma, arrived at Port Limon Nov. 25. Saturn, arrived at San Francisco Nov. 25.

NAVY GAZETTE

NOV. 19.—Capt. A. Reynolds detached duty command Montana; to duty command Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. J. G. Quinby detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty command Montana.
Capt. C. J. Boush detached duty command Ohio; to duty command North Carolina.
Lieut. Comdr. O. P. Jackson detached duty Minnesota; to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. O. F. Jackson detached duty Mathington, D.O.
Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Kellogg detached duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Minnesota as navigator.
Ensign P. H. Hammond to duty Idaho.
Surg. C. DeW. Brownell detached duty Mississippi and granted sick leave six weeks.
Chief Carp. W. H. Squire detached duty St. Louis, to home and granted leave one month.
Mach. O. P. Oraker detached duty St. Louis; to home and wait orders.
Paymr. Clerk B. W. Googins appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated Nov. 12, 1907, duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I., revoked.
Paymr. Clerk J. H. Underwood appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.
NOV. 20.—Lieut. S. Gannon detached duty as aide on staff of the commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and granted sick leave two months.
Ensign S. V. Lowe detached duty Paducah; to home and granted leave one month.
Ensign S. Dannenhower detached duty Tarantula; to duty Viper as commanding officer.
Ensign R. A. White detached duty command Viper; to duty Kansas.
Midsn. C. A. Harris detached duty Montana: to duty with

Ensign R. A. White detached duty command Viper; to duty Kansas.

Midsn. C. A. Harris detached duty Montana; to duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Midsn. H. A. Strauss detached Georgia; to duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Midsn. G. A. Duncan detached duty Connecticut; to duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Midsn. F. H. Babcock detached duty New Hampshire; to duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Midsn. G. A. Duncan detached duty Connecticut; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Midsn. F. H. Babcock detached duty New Hampshire; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Midsn. R. E. Rogers detached duty Nebraska; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Midsn. N. R. Van der Veer detached duty Rhode Island; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Midshipman P. Seymour detached duty North Carolina; to Midsn. L. P. Warren detached duty Wisconsin; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Midsn. H. E. Parsons detached duty Missouri; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Midsn. H. E. Parsons detached duty Missouri; to duty with Reserve Torpede Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
P.A. Surg. A. B. Clifford detached duty Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo; to duty Albany.
P.A. Paymr. W. J. Hine detached duty Indiana as pay officer; to duty Tennessee.
P.A. Paymr. F. J. Daly to duty Indiana as pay officer.
Naval Constr. L. A. Adams to duty as head of manufacturing department, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Mach. D. J. McCarthy detached temporary duty Bureau of Navigation; to home and wait orders.
Paymr. Clerk R. R. Barton appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated March 30, 1909, to duty Indiana, revoked.
NOV, 22.—Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker detached duty Bureau of Navigation.

clerk in the Navy, dated March 50, 1909, to duty Indiana, revoked.

NOV. 22.—Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Chester.

Comdr. H. B. Wilson detached duty command Chester: to duty Board of Inspection and Survey, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank detached duty Rhode Island, and continue treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., until further orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Brady detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Rhode Island, as navigator.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward detached duty Atlanta and duty connection Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Charleston, S.C.; to duty any yard, Charleston, S.C., as side to commandant.

(Continued on page 358, first column.)

WARSHIP TONNAGE

OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWER

Having more space this week we reprint in larger type the table of warship tonnage which appeared in our issue of Nov. 13, prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department, under date of Nov. 1,

NOTES.

NOTES.

Notes relating to table of Warship Tonnage:

*Battleships having a main battery of all big guns. (11 inches or more in caliber.)

*Battleships, first class, are those of (about) 10,000 or more tons displacement,

fincludes smaller battleships and moniters.

ttArmored cruisers having guns of largest caliber in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battleships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery and a decrease in armor protection.

All unarmored warships of more than 1,000 tons are, in this table, classed according to displacement as cruisers. Scouts are considered as cruisers in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to secure extreme speed. The word "protected" has been omitted because all cruisers except the smallest and oldest now have protective decks.

N.B.—The following vessels are not included in the tables: Those over twenty years old, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed since 1900; those not actually begun, although authorized; transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships, converted merchant vessels, or yachts; craft of less than 1,000 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons.

RELATIVE ORDER OF WARSHIP TONNAGE.

RELATIVE ORDER OF WARSHIP TONNAGE. As Would be the Case were Vessels Building Now

Nation. Great Britain	Tonnage.	Nation. Tonnage Great Britain2,005,87
United States	682,785	Germany 820,69
Germany		United States 785,68
France	602,920	France 766,90
Japan		Japan 489,70
Russia		Russia 412,25
Italy		Italy 257,81
Austria	114,897	Austria 167,29

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 358, second column.)
duty with Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

S.C. Paymr. Clerk S. H. Knowles appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. NOV. 23.—Lient. Comdr. R. K. Crank discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to U.S. Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. Ensign W. O. Wallace detached duty Stringham; to duty

Albany.
Midsn. A. W. Carmichael detached duty Salem; to duty

New Jersey. Midsn. H. Belt detached duty New Jersey; to duty Salem. Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., as assistant to commissary officer. Civil Engr. DeWitt C. Webb detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass. Bisn. J. Law to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I. NOV. 24.—Lieut. M. Milne detached New Hampshire; to home.

NUV. 24.—Lieut. M. Milne detached New Hampshire; to home.
Lieut. G. P. Brown, New York to the New Hampshire.
Ensign C. Humphrey detached Castine and continue treatment at Medical School Hospital, Washington.
Ensign C. S. Marston, Albany to the Whipple.
Ensign R. Wilson to the Culgoa.
Ensign E. D. Washburn, Culgoa to the Georgis.
Midshipman G. K. Calhoun, when discharged treatment Medical School Hospital, to duty under Bureau Equipment, Washington.
Paymr. W. B. Izard to navy yard, Norfolk, as assistant to general storekeeper.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 12.—Second Lieut. F. A. Gardener orders to report to Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 15. revoked.

ov. 19, revoxeu. NOV. 13.—Second Lieut. R. S. Keyser detached from head-larters, U.S.M.C., and ordered to command the Marine Bar-icks, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., relieving Capt. J. N.

racks, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., relieving Capt. J. N. Wright.
Capt. H. J. Hirshinger temporarily relieved from duty as judge advocate of the general court-martial at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and granted leave from Dec. 1 to Jan. 7.
First Lieut. Arthur Stokes appointed temporary judge advocate of the general court-martial at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., in absence of Capt. H. J. Hirshinger.
First Lieut. H. G. Wirgman appointed acting assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for duty as quartermaster of the Panama battalion until arrival at Camp Elliott.
Major S. D. Butler ordered to Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, for temporary duty in consultation with the major general, commandant.

commandant.

NOV. 15.—First Lieut. B. S. Berry upon arrival in the United States ordered to the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. C. B. Matthews upon expiration of leave ordered to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., to command the marine detachment of the U.S.S. Hancock.

Capt. F. M. Wise and 1st Lieut. H. G. Bartlett appointed a board of survey to convene at the Marine Corps recruiting office, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOV. 16.—Col. Lincoln Karmany granted ten days' extension of present leave.

sion of present leave.

NOV. 17.—Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached from headquarters, U.S.M.C., and ordered to the Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for instruction.

Capt. George Van Orden detached from Camp Elliott, Panama, Dec. 2; authorized to proceed to the United States at his own expense; granted one month's leave, and upon expiration ordered to report to the major general, commandant.

Capt. J. K. Tracy appointed a member of the G.C.M. at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Lieut. R. S. Keyes qualified for promotion.

NOV. 18 (Orders issued by Commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet).—Capt. H. W. Carpenter detached from the 1st Brigade of Marines, Philippine Islands, and ordered to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NOV. 18.—Capt. J. C. Beaumont detached U.S.S. Georgia;

tion, Cavite, P.I.

NOV. 18.—Capt. J. C. Beaumont detached U.S.S. Georgia; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Capt. F. M. Wise detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia; to command marine detachment, US.S. Georgia, relieving Capt. J. C. Beaumont.
Capt. W. H. Pritchett orders Oct. 13 modified so as to proceed to Honolulu by mail steamer, thence to Guam by Army transport.

First Lieut. R. B. Creecy granted leave of absence for eighteen days from Dec. 16 to Jan. 2.

NOV. 22.—Capt. George Van Orden permission to relays

eighteen days from Dec. 16 to Jan. 2.

NOV. 22.—Capt. George Van Orden permission to return to U.S. and leave of absence revoked.

Marine retiring board ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 23: Cols. C. H. Lauchheimer, Adjt. and Inspr.; William P. Biddle and L. W. T. Waller, members, and Capt. W. H. Clifford, recorder.

Col. H. K. White report to Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, Adjt. and Inspr., at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, for examination.

Col. Lincoln Karmany granted further extension present leave for fifteen days.

NOV. 23.—First Lieut. C. F. B. Brice detached Marine Bar.

NOV. 23.—First Lieut. C. F. B. Brice detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to Panama Battalion, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., reporting Nov. 26.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., report immediately for duty with Panama Battalion, same station.

First Lieut. R. L. Denig granted five days' extension of present leave.

First Lieut. H. H. Utley granted leave of absence for thirty days from date of acceptance.

Second Lieut. R. E. Adams detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to Panama Battalion, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., reporting Nov. 26.

Marine examining board ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 24: Cols. C. H. Lauchheimer, Adjt. and Inspr.; W. P. Biddle, L. W. T. Waller, members; and Capt. W. H. Clifford, recorder.

Major L. C. Lucas ordered to report to president, Marine amining board. Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 24.

examining board, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2s., for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney ordered to report to president, Marine examining board, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, for examination for promotion.

NOV. 24.—Col. H. K. White detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and headquarters, U.S.M.C.; to home and await

S.O. 21, NOV. 15, 1909, U.S.M.C.
The offices of the assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.
Marine Corps; the assistant quartermaster, U.S. Marine Orps, Clicquot and the assistant paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, Clicquot building, No. 330 Jackson street, San Francisco, Cal., were removed on Nov. 3, 1 and 4, respectively, to the Marine building, No. 182 Second street, that city.

REVENUE CUITER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury-Franklin MacVeagh. Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

NOV. 18.—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody detached from the Yamacraw and ordered to command the Pamlico.
Capt. R. O. Crips detached from the Pamlico and ordered to command the Seminole.

NOV. 19.—First Lieut. H. G. Hamlet granted one day's leave.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall detached from Thetis and ordered to Manning.
Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. B. Robinson detached from Manning and ordered to Thetis.
Second Lieut. W. A. Whittier detached from the Seminole upon relief and ordered to the Pamlico.
First Lieut. L. C. Covell detached from special duty at the department, ordered to the Seminole, and granted three days' leave en route.
Second Lieut. J. T. Drake ordered to resume duty on the Androscoggin upon expiration of leave.
Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

NOV. 20.—Capt. J. C. Cantwell ordered to proceed to

omeiai business.

NOV. 20.—Capt. J. C. Cantwell ordered to proceed to
Albany, N.Y., to attend Annual Convention of New York
State Waterways Association. NOV 22 .- First Lieut. A. L. Gamble granted three days'

leave.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. F. Hahn granted two days'

Second Lives. Of the Second Lives. First Lieut. A. H. Buhner granted thirty days' leave. First Lieut. of Engrs. Urban Harvey ordered to the Win-

dom.

NOV. 23.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. M. Hepburn granted thirty days' sick leave upon expiration of present leave.
Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross granted two days' leave.
Second Lieut. E. J. Donohue granted leave to commence upon the reporting on board the Apache of 2d Lieut. W. T. Stromberg and to continue not later than the 30th instant.
First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., granted two days' leave.

The revenue cutters which are to cruise along the Atlantic coast during the season from Dec. 1 to April 1 to assist mariners and navigators in distress have been assigned as follows: The Androscoggin and the Woodbury, along the coast of Maine and New Hampshire; the Gresham and the Acushnet, along the coast of Mexico and New Jersey; the Mohawk, along the coast of New York and New Jersey; the Onondaga, along the coast of Virginia and North Carolina; the Apache, along the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries; the Pimlico, along the Albemarle and Pimlico Sounds; the Seminole, along the coasts of North Carolina; the Yamacraw, along the coasts of Georgia and Eastern Florida.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass. ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R. ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Quincy, Mass. APACHE—Capt. J. M. More. Baltimore, Md. AROATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash. BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. San Diego, Cal. CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York. CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cave, Md. Other States of Colfax—Station ship. Arundel Cave, Md. Other States of Colfax—Station ship. Arundel Cave, Md. DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La. FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla. GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco. GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Boston, Mass. GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York. ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md. McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco. Cal. MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York. MANNING—Lieut. W. A. O'Malley. Astoria, Ore. MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y. MORBILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich. ONONDAGA—Capt. J. O. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va. PAMLICO—Capt. F. J. Haake. San Pedro, Cal. RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska. SEMINOLE—Lieut. W. A. Whittier. Wilmington, N.C. SENEKA—Capt. G. C. Carnime. Tompkinsville, N.Y. TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Port Townsend, Wash. SHENGA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. Port Townsend, Wash. THETIS—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. Port Townsend, Wash. THETIS—Capt. K. W. Perry, Milwaukee, Wis. WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala. WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadel-phia, P. A.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerek. Eastport, Me. YAMACRAW—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerek. Eastport, Me. YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Cochran. At Galveston, Texas.

NORFÖLK NAVY YARD.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24, 1909.

Friday was surely Taft day in Norfolk, and from dawn the streets began to fill with an enthusiastic crowd. Sailors and marines from the navy yard ships, from St. Helena, and the Regulars from Fort Monroe, many companies of state militia assembled, and with bands from the Minnesota, North Carolina, Franklin and the beautiful Marine band, of Washington, awaited the arrival of the Mayflower; she steamed into the harbor at 8:30, creeted by a sailute from the vard, and

lina, Franklin and the beautiful Marine band, of Washington, awaited the arrival of the Mayflower; she steamed into the harbor at 8:30, greeted by a salute from the yard, and the Mohawk, bearing Rear Admiral Edward Taussig. The President landed and was met by his escort of honor, headed by the Marine band and the grand marshal, Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, and aides. The President reviewed the parade and later the officers were "refreshed" at the Virginia Club, while sailors, marines and Regulars received similar attention at the Naval Y.M.C.A. "President Taft left on a special for Cape Henry at one p.m. Upward of two thousand yard employees had holiday for the day and came over to Norfolk. The teams of the U.S.S. Franklin and Artillery Blues played a fine game at Lafayette Field after the parade.

At ten o'clock Saturday morning, Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig read his orders assigning him to command of this station. Admiral Taussig's flag was lowered and a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the new commandant took possession. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds has been recently ordered. In compliment to Mrs. Christy, who spent last winter here, but who is now visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mapuel in Cape Town, Africa, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy enter-

tained most charmingly at cards on the U.S.S. North Carolina Saturday afternoon. His guests were Mrs. Frank Cook, Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid, Miss Elisabeth Neely, Mrs. Gates McAlpin Wilson, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mrs. John Emmerson, Mrs. Pence, of Fort Monroe; Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Allen Cooke, Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, Mrs. Hiram Bearss, Mrs. Charles Eldredge, Mrs. W. M. Crose, Mrs. Francis Chadwick, Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. John Emmerson, Mrs. Armstead, Mrs. Tignor, Mrs. Kintner, Miss Elisabeth Freeman, Misses Elisabeth and Jane Neely, Miss Esther Reed, Mrs. J. Davis Reed and Mrs. Charles Nash. Mrs. Allen Cooke and Mrs. McAlpine assisted Commander Christy in receiving.

Mrs. Armstead, Mrs. Tignor, Mrs. Kinter, Miss Elisabeth Freeman, Misses Elisabeth and Jane Neely, Miss Esther Reed, Mrs. J. Davis Reed and Mrs. Charles Nash. Mrs. Allen Cooke and Mrs. McAlpine assisted Commander Christy in receiving.

Lieutenant Davis entertained at luncheon on the Virginia Saturday. Covers were laid for Miss Emily Purvis, Miss Virginia Gray and Mrs. Edward Whitehorn. Later in the evening Lieutenant Davis left for Washington. Ensign uses Virginia Gray and Mrs. Edward Whitehorn. Later in the evening Lieutenant Davis left for Washington. Ensign uses Virginia Gray and Mrs. Edward Whitehorn. Later in the evening Lieutenant Davis left for Washington. Ensign wedenseday evening for Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Marie Harwood, Miss Margaret Van Patten and the wardroom officers. Afterward the party adjourned to the ball in the sail loft at the yard. Ensign Clark entertained Friday evening at dinner at the Junhavon Hotel, Norfolk, for Miss Edith Balthis. Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan Post chaperoned, and later they attended the theater.

The first of the series of three dances by the commandant and officers of the yard, Marine Barracks, U.S.R.S. Franklin and Richmond and Naval Hospital, took place in the sail loft Wednesday evening. Music was furnished by the naval post band. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taussig, Col. and Mrs. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Du Bose received the guests. During the evening delicious refreshments were served. Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan W. Post entertained at an attractive dinner at Hotel Munroe, Portsmouth, Thursday evening, for Mr. and Mrs. McCandliss, Miss Balthis and Miss Belle Heath, Ensign Oberlin and Hunter. Mrs. J. Leighton Hubard entertained charmingly at a bridge luncheon for Mrs. A. C. Dillingham afternoon. There were three tables, and prizes were won by Mrs. Issae We Kite, Mrs. William H. Taylor and Miss Notingham. Mrs. Charles Eldredge entertained at bridge at her residence, Colonia venue, Ghent, Tuesday evening, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Coke, Mrs. Lily Leigh, Miss Elizabeth

WEST POINT.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1909.

On Dec. 2 an entertainment will be given in Cullum Hall for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society, the second of the present season, Mrs. Fiebeger having given a tea early in the autumn. The committee in charge have planned a unique entertainment, an old-fashioned supper, to be followed by tableaux. The ladies in charge are Mesdames Summerall, Riggs and McDonald.

The members of the West Point football squad were the guests of the Indians at the Polo Grounds, New York city, last Saturday afternoon, and despite their best efforts as rooters witnessed the defeat of their hosts by the Brown eleven by a score of 21-8. A large number of football enthusiasts gathered in the area of barracks last Saturday afternoon to listen to the returns of the Yale-Harvard game. The score was received with mingled sentiments as it announced the victory of Yale by the substantial majority of 8-0.

Under the general auspices of the American Bible Society a moving picture show, illustrating a very interesting lecture on "Present Day China," was given Saturday evening in Memorial Hall. The Corps of Cadets, the officers and their families, and residents of the post and vicinity, were represented in the audience attending. A luncheon was given by Mrs. Collins on Thursday for her friend, Mrs. Carroll, of Asheville, N.C. Among the guests were Mesdames Roe, Sibiey, Phalen, Wooten, Traub and Bethel. On the same afternoon Mrs. Larned gave a reception for Mrs. Lansdale, a sister of Mrs. Pillsbury, and in the evening Mrs. Spaulding entertained at luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Scott, Fiebeger, Farnum, Morey and Nesbitt. Dinners were given by Mesdames Gorden and Bethel on Friday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and the little Misses Whitlock have been guests of Loue, and Mrs. Riggs. Mrs. Whitlock was the guest of honor at a bridge party given by Mrs. Darrah on Tuesday. Captain Christian and Mrs. Phalen have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Sibley. Canon Chapman is a guest of Capt, and Mrs

NOTES OF JOLO.

Jolo Jolo, P.I., Oct. 12, 1909.

Mrs. Lewis entertained at bridge last week for her house guest, Miss Stafford. The prizes were won by Mss. Rodey and Mrs. Fred Smith. Among those present were Mesdames Rodgers, Nichols, Lott. Sharp, Morris, Sievers, Fred Smith,

Rodgers, Nichols, Lott, Sharp, Morris, Sievers, Fred Smith, Jones and Woolven. Mrs. Nichols entertained the Bridge Club on Saturday and afterward with a most delightful luncheon. The prize was won by Mrs. Lott. The club will hold its next meetig with Mrs. Giddings.

Capt. and Mrs. Stuart entertained with a beautiful dinner on Saturday evening. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Dr. and Mrs. Stevers entertained at dinner last week Lieut. and Mrs. Sievers entertained at dinner last week Lieut. and Mrs. Sonith and Mrs. Brodgers. Dr. and Mrs. Sonith and Mrs. And Mrs. Dones, Dr. and Mrs. Woolven, Dr. Jordan and Lieutenant Hartman. The bachelors of the 3d Infantry entertained at an elaborate dinner at the club on Saturday evening.

Major Lassiter, LGD., spent last week inspecting the Artillery. Chaplain and Mrs. Lott leave on the 12th for a three months' leave, returning to the States via Europe. Dr. Hanvey also leaves early in November on a three months' leave, returning to the United States via Europe. Miss Connor, sister, of Lieutenant Dougherty, expects to leave on the November transport. Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger arrived last week and has been warmly greeted by the old-timers. Mrs. Febiger did not come with the Colonel, but will join him later.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25, 1909.

The first of the five dances to be given by the Superintendent and officers was on Wednesday night in the gymnasium. The room was stractively decorated with flags, bunting and vari-colored pennants. Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard received with Capt. C. A. Gove. Mrs. Bullard wore an elaborate gown of old rose messaline and cloth of gold draperies. An elaborate supper was served. The dance was very exclusive and a strictly naval affair, but few civilians being in attendance. The other dances will be on Dec. 18, Jan. 19 and 29 and

supper was served. The dance was very exclusive and a strictly naval affair, but few civilians being in attendance. The other dances will be on Dec. 18, Jan. 19 and 29 and Feb. 16.

Captain Bowyer, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has made a statement approving the recommendation of the executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association, that no crew from the Academy be sent to the annual Poughkeepsie regatta next spring. The decision reached is in such terms that it does not appear likely that the Navy will ever again send a boat to the Hudson.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter, U.S.N., who is doing excellent work in the Christian Association of the Naval Academy, addressed by invitation the Holy Trinity congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in this city on Sunday evening. His topic was "The Building of the Christian Life on the Right Foundation—the Solid Rock." Midshipmen Roger Scott and William H. Allen, of the fourth class, have been granted six months' sick leave.

The new post-graduate department of marine engineering began its work Monday, an address being delivered by Engr. in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, who spoke upon the general subject of marine engineering. Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed, U.S.N., is head of the department, and the only officer assignments shortly. The officers detailed to the school as post-graduate students are Lieuts. W. B. Tardy, H. L. Brinser, A. F. H. Yates, S. H. R. Doyle, J. O. Richardson, F. S. Whitten, J. O. Fisher and S. M. Robinson and Ensigns O. L. Cox and A. T. Church.

The Thanksgiving Eve ball was attended by a large number of ladies from Baltimore and Washington and adjacent beer of ladies from Baltimore and Washington and adjacent places, as well as Annapolis. The guests were received by Mrs. Laws, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Laws and Midan. Godfrey DeC. Chevalier, of the first class.

Playing their last game for the season of 1909, the midshipmen on Saturday swamped Davidson College, the score being 45 to 6. After the local team had scored one t

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 22, 1909.

Miss Virginia Gerhardt was formally introduced into society
Saturday at a beautiful tea, given by her mother, Mrs. Charles
Gerhardt. Three hundred invitations have been issued. The
receiving rooms were a bower of ferns, palms and flowers.
A quintet from the 13th Infantry band was stationed in the
hall. In the afternoon Mrs. W. B. Nichols poured coffee,
Mrs. J. F. Morrison and Mrs. N. F. McClure served ices, and
Mrs. S. L. Donaldson presided over the punch table. Assisting in the other rooms were Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, Mrs. C. S.
Farnsworth, Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad and Mrs. Arnold. These
ladies are all wives of the officers of the class of '87, Oaptain ing in the other rooms were Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad and Mrs. Arnold. These ladies are all wives of the officers of the class of '87, Captain Gerhardt's class at West Point. In the evening the assisting friends were Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Sirmyer, Mrs. F. L. Munson, Mrs. P. B. Malone, Mrs. Faris, Mrs. Loving, Miss Flynn, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Alvord and Miss Chambers. Miss Gerhardt's gown was a stunning combination of a Japanese white embroidered tissue and a silk nainsook, with quantities of white lace as trimmings. Mrs. Gerhardt was in a handsome toilette of yellow satin, with pearl trimming. The inclement weather of Friday afternoon did not deter the several hundred friends from attending the tea given by the 13th Infantry section for the Army Relief Fund at the quarters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William A. Nichols. The rooms were decorated in red, and a string orchestra added to the enjoyment of the afternoon. About \$70 was realized. Mrs. Nichols, who is the president of this section, was assisted by Mrs. Fassett, Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce, Mrs. E. B. Gibson and the ladies of the 13th Infantry.

While a soft rain was falling Friday afternoon the Polo Club paper chase started with twenty-two riders present. The lady first at the finish was Miss Hill, of Kansas City, who was presented with the Polo Club colors, a flag of yellow, red and blue. Close seconds were Miss Burbank and Miss Keyes, of the post. The first male rider was Captain Barker, who has a fine faculty for picking up a trail.

Mrs. D. C. Newcomb, in Atchison, was joined Monday by Captain Smith and their two sons, who will remain for a few days. Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, has been ill in the post hospital for some time, but is now improving rapidly. Lieut. Horace H. Fuller, 11th Cav, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is the guest of his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carden and the large of the post in the guest of his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carden and the large of this parents at the garrison for some ti

rapidly. Lieut. Horace H. Fuller, 11th Cav., of Fort Ogle-thorpe, Ga., is the guest of his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller.

One of the hardest gridiron battles seen at the garrison for some time took place Saturday morning, when the foot-ball teams of Cos. D and G locked horns on the West End parade. Co. G. sithough outweighed, appeared to have the better of the game from the beginning, but Co. D gave their opponents a hard battle. The score was 5 to 0, in favor of Co. G.

opponents a hard battle. The score was 5 to 0, in favor of Co. G.
Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Inf., has gone to Easton, Kas., on a hunting trip. Mrs. William A. Nichols entertained with a charming luncheon Tnesday for Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Stouch, Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Mrs. J. M. Palmer, Mrs. O. A. F. Flagler, Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Fassett. Major Charles P. Stivers, Sub. Dept., took his first thirty-mile ride Tnesday, Lieut. Joseph L. Topham will go to Lawrence, Kas., to spend Thanksgiving with his mother. Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 13th Inf., and Mrs. O'Loughlin have returned from their wedding trip and will be at home at No. 41 Thomas avenue.

The commissary has issued over 4,000 pounds of turkey for the soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. Kuhn, who has been the guest of friends in Washing-

ton, D.C., has arrived here, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Parker. "Degan," an interesting Army story, written by Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., formerly stationed here, appears in the present number of the Smart Set. The friends and pstrons of the Fort Leavenworth Public School, No. 17 Sumner place, were invited by Miss Evs Schroeder, principal of the school, to attend the exercises at the building Friday, when ten pupils competed for a gold modal awarded by the G.A.R., Thomas Brennen Post, No. 380, for the most pleasing selection of a patriotic nature. The children who took part were Edith Aultman, Girard Thayer, J. Donaldson, R. Alexander, William Smith, Frank Davis, Hughes Stodter, Paul Malone, Jane Caldwell and Haversham Elliott. Mrs. William Parmelee, who went to Fort Crook several days ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. John West, who was quite ill, has returned and states that Mrs. West is very much improved. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, of Fort Snelling, will spend the Thanksgiving holidays with Mrs. Koehler's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins and Lieut, and Mrs. Howard, of Fort Riley, will arrive on the 28th to spend a few days with Mrs. Gibbins's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle.

A most charming début tea was given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Elynn, wife of Major W. F. Flynn, 15th Cav., for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Flynn. The decorations were of pink roses and ferns. The punch bowl was presided over by Mrs. Phillip Mowry, and the ice-cream was served by Mrs. E. J. Pike. Mrs. Hickok poured coffee, assisted by Miss Elliott, Miss Alvord, Miss Gerhardt and Miss Dorothy Flynn. Mrs. Flynn's hospitality was extended to about one hundred and fifty guests. Among those from the garrison who attended the bridge party given Thursday night by Mr. and Mrs. E. E. J. Pike. Mrs. Hickok poured coffee, assisted by Miss Elliott, Miss Alvord, Miss Gerhardt and Miss Dorothy Flynn. Mrs. Elgene D. Lysle in the city were Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Clar

BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Nov. 24, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, complimentary to Col., and Mrs. Robert Patterson, Miss Patterson and Capt. Louis E. Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett returned to Fort Banks this week after visiting Lieutenant Bartlett's grandmother in New Bedford. Miss Helen Jeffers, of Smith College, is spending the Thanksgiving holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, of Fort Banks. Capt. Louis E. Bennett is spending the week in New York at the home of his mother, where his wife has been visiting for the past month. Miss Josephine Stevens spent the week-end with Miss "Middie" Patterson at Fort Banks.

On Manday and All School Scho

On Monday evening there was a good deal of excitement in the harbor, as the Hough's Neck excursion boat, hired while the quartermaster tug Jessup is laid up for repairs, caught on fire while making the four o'clock trip from Boston, while a mile from land. The hose was bad, and there was but on bucket on board. The passengers were locked in the cabin, while the fire was being put out, to prevent a panic on deck. This is the second time this week the Hough's Neck has had an accident. The first time she shipped water so badly that the pumps could not gain any headway. She tied up at Fort Andrews, and several of the soldiers from that garrison assisted in bailing out the boat. The breaking of a part of the engine and a small fire complicated matters. Miss Vickery, who has been the guest of Lieut, and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie for several weeks, returned to her home in Marblehead, Mass., on Tuesday. Major William C. Davis, of Fort Strong, has been recommended for the General Staff, but as the first vacancy does not come until April he expects to remain in this harbor for some time. Mr. Louis Guillemet, brother-in-law of Mrs. W. C. Davis, has started a weekly magazine in Boston, where he has lived for several years. This periodical will contain news from the theaters, athletic events, social happenings, and so forth. It fills a long-felt need in the city.

Last Wednesday afternoon the football team from the U.S.S. New York piayed at Fort Warren, losing 12-0 to the garrison team.

Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Anaise Byrne attended the Yale-Harvard game at the test and the contain a surface of the came of the stream.

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Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Anaise Byrne attended the Yale-Harvard game at the Stadium on Saturday with several Harvard game at the Stadium on Saturday with several Harvard game at the Stadium on Saturday with several Harvard game at the Stadium on Saturday with several Harvard men. Miss Byrne left for her home in Washington, D.O., on Saturday, after spending several weeks at Fort Warren as the guest of Miss Ethel Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke are looking forward to spending the winter in the South, as Captain Clarke has been ordered to Fort Dade, Fla. Mr. Charles T. Greenwood, of Yale, spent the week-end with his aunt and uncle, Col. and Mrs. Allen, at Fort Warren.

The Fort McKinley, Me., football team played at Fort Warren on Sunday, losing 11-0 to Fort Warren. Mr. Frank accompanied the team from Portland Harbor. After the game Mrs. Forse gave a tea for the officers and ladies of the garrison, and Capt. and Mrs. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, Lieut. James Lyon and several others from Fort Andrews, who witnessed the game. On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, of Brockline, gave an elaborately planned dinner for Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Anaise Byrne and Miss Randaii Murphy. The other guests were town people. Mrs. Mildred Pierce entertained at supper Friday evening in honor of Miss Anaise Byrne and Miss Ethel Allen; the other guests were Con Mrs. Pierce returned from Magnolia Thursday, where she has been visiting for several weeks. Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, Med. Corps, has a three months' leave, to take effect later in the winter, and will take a course of instruction in Boston. Mr. W. A. Beatty, of Denver, arrived at Fort Andrews on Monday, to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Mildred Pierce, for a short time. Lieut. George R. Norton, of Fort Revere, was the floor manager for a dance given las

while undergoing treatment in the Naval Hospital, Washington, and has reported for duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Nov. 19, 1909.

This week opened auspiciously with a pretty tea, which Mrs.
E. A. Bruguiere gave at her home in Monterey, at which she entertained Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Captain Creary, she entertained Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Captain Creary, Lieutenants Robinson, Minnigerode and Everts. Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Ely spent several days this week as the guests of Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith. The handsomest gowns seen this fall were worn at the hop Friday evening, where the popular bachelors showed their ability to dance; at the conclusion Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell entertained at supper for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hubbard, of Oakland, who have been the recipient of much social attention in the garrison eight string and the second products. Capt. and

for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hubbard, of Oakland, who have been the recipient of much social attention in the garrison since their arrival a few weeks ago at Del Monte. Capt. and Mrs. Bell's other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hubbard, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Capt. and Miss Creary, Lieutenant Olsmith and Dr. Mason.

The street-car company will rebuild the Presidio line and furnish new cars in the spring, which are so easential to the post. Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode is visiting friends in San Francisco. The sudden death of Pvt. Richard Holton, 8th Inf., Monday afternoon, aroused the sympathy of the entire garrison; while digging in the gravel pit in the upper post a portion of a bank caved in, burying him several feet deep. Lieut. F. S. Wright, Med. Corpe, left this week for San Francisco, for duty with the 1st Battalion and a machinegun platoon, 18th Inf., on their arrival, and accompanied them to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Tuesday evening Capt. and Miss Pickering entertained a few friends at an informal chafing-dish supper. The game of Monte was played. Among the guests were Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Miss Creary, Lieutenants Everts, Baker and Fletcher.

The Inspector General having condemned the building now used as the post chapel, the Quartermaster General recommends an expenditure of \$12,000 for a new amusement hall and chapel, which will be the finishing touch to this model post.

Mrs. Eckhart was hostess at a tea and bridge Saturday

mends an expenditure of \$12,000 for a new analysis and chapel, which will be the finishing touch to this model post.

Mrs. Eckhart was hostess at a tea and bridge Saturday afternoon at her home in Pacific Grove. Among guests from the post were Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. Smedberg. Capt. G. H. McMaster left Saturday for San Francisco, going at once to the General Hospital to pay his tribute of respect and affection to Major Gen. J. F. Weston upon his sixty-fourth birthday, and to witness the presentation of a loving cup by the officers of the Department of California as a fitting finale upon General Weston's retirement from active service. Capt. W. L. Reed entertained Lieutenant Johnson and Dr. R. M. Riggan at a luncheon at Hotel Del Monte on Tuesday last. In the afternoon the little party, including Miss Warner, Miss Bennet and Mrs. W. M. Wright, rode to Pebble Beach Lodge.

A new edition of the U.S. Small-arms Firing Manual has been written by Major W. M. Wright, Major G. W. McIver and Capt. H. S. Wagner, stationed at this post. By these new regulations soldiers will be put more under the actual conditions of war in their target practice, among other features being the use of bobbing, disappearing and moving targets, simulating more accurately the position and actualities of battle.

Miss Bowman will spend the winter in the garrison as the

simulating more accurately the position and accurates of battle.

Miss Bowman will spend the winter in the garrison as the guest of her brother, Lieut. M. H. Bowman, M.R.O. Capt. F. H. Sargent was host at an impromptu stag dinner to several officers in the post Saturday evening. Among those present were Lieut. W. H. Johnson, Lieut. F. H. Kalde, Captain Knudsen and others. Lieut. F. S. Wright will sail for the Islands on the January transport. Mrs. Clark has spent the last two weeks in the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg and will return to her home in Pasadena for Thanksgiving.

the last two weeks in the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg and will return to her home in Pasadena for Thanks-griving.

Capt. Murray Baldwin entertained Captain Oreary and Mrs. Merriman at an oyster supper at Earnest Café Monday evening, after the pleasing performance at Work Theater in Monterey. Miss Ames has closed her home in San Francisco and taken a house just finished by Mr. Warner in Monterey for the winter, where she will be hostess at an informal gathering next Wednesday evening for several of the garrison and Del Monte friends. On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Warner celebrated their twenty-fourth wedding anniversary with a musicale at their home at Hotel Del Monte, when Miss Pickering sang in her usual charming way. Among others present were Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Capt. and Miss Creary, Captain Reed, Lieutenant Fletcher, Mr. Everts and Dr. Mason. Mrs. W. H. Johnson was hostess at the Ladies' Five Hundred Club on Thursday upon her return from Minneapolis.

Capt. F. H. Sargent has gone to visit her wife and children in Chicago. Mrs. J. B. Wilson, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to be out again. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones were guests of Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright at dinner Wednesday evening. A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. B. Baker, 8th Inf., in San Francisco, Nov. 15, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Cranston left this week for a fourteen days' trip on this coast.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 23, 1909.

Lieut. J. G. Hannah has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where he has been taking examination for promotion. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at breakfast Sunday morning for Miss Winona Buck, Miss Tolsop, of California, Lieutenants White and Lewis. Lieut. R. Potter Palmer, 6th Inf., spent Tuesday at the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Col. and Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Pfaff and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kenyon, of Indianapolis. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. Arthur Brookes, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge and Lieut. J. E. Morris. The decorations were pink asters. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames entertained at bridge on Monday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Daisy Powell, of St. Louis, others present being Col. and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Arthur Brookes, Mrs. W. L. Buck and Mrs. John Little.

Col. H. A. Greene, Capt. L. J. Owen and Mr. George Owen, of Chicago, were guests at the Country Club on Saturday night at the possum dinner. Colonel Greene was one of the speakers of the occasion. Capt. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cell. After the dinner bridge was played. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel entertained at dinner on Thursday night for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. Gol. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. Gol. and Mrs. Col. After the dinner bridge was played. Capt. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Col. After the dinner bridge was played. Capt. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. Gol. and Mrs. Col. Mrs. Greene, Lieut. J. E. Morris. The table decorations were pink carnations.

Mrg. A. D. Cummings entertained all the ladies of the post at bridge on Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge entertained at bridge. Those present were Mrs. Arthur Brookes, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, Miss Sarita Van Vliet, Mrs. G. R. Gecil, Miss Cell, Mrs. H. A. Greene, Miss Blackford, Mrs. J. B. Gowen

Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. J. B. Schoener and Mrs. D. C. Caldwell.

Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Palmer, of Fredonia, N.Y., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel. Col. George F. Chase is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. R. Ceeil; he is making his annual inspection of the post. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ceeil entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Colonel Chase. The color scheme was carried out in pink. Those present were Major and Mrs. Van Vliet, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. John Little. Capt. and Mrs. Breckinridge and Miss Blackford. Col. and Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner on Friday night for Mrs. A. M. Owen, Miss Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Capts. J. P. Harbeson and L. J. Owen. Later all attended

the informal hop at the post hall. Saturday afternoon Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel gave a reception for all the officers and ladies of the post to meet her guests, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. Major R. C. Van Vliet has returned from a four months' leave.

The officers' hop association has been organized for the winter and all arrangements made for the formal and informal hops. The committee in charge consists of Major R. C. Van Vliet, Capt. L. J. Owen, Lieuts. J. E. Morris and Gordon Catts. The first formal hop will be held on Friday night, Dec. 3. Major P. C. Fauntleroy entertained with a delightful dinner at his home on Friday night in honor of a number of young ladies and bachelors of the post. Capt. R. E. Ingram left Wednesday on a twenty days' leave, to visit his relatives in Massachusetts. Lieut. Francis B. Eastman has gone on a twenty days' leave, Major James H. Frier and family, arrived on Monday. Major Frier will take command of the 1st Battalion.

Col. and Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner on Monday night in honor of Colonel Chase. The table was decorated with Killarney roses and smilax. Those present were Colonel Chase, Major and Mrs. Van Vliet, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Geeil, Mr. and Mrs. Hervey Bates, of Indianapolis; Capt. and Mrs. Crallé and Mrs. John Little. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Go

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 22, 1909.

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Rehearsals for the minuet to be danced by eight couples at the charity ball next Friday have been held the past week under the direction of Mr. Chambers, the well-known dancing teacher, of Omaha. Those who are to take part are Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Bennett, the Misses Colt, Clark, Colt and Dowdy, Captains-Warfield and Ball, Lieutenants Morison, McCune, Drury, Rogers, Shallenberger and Nulsen. Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, Pay Dept., on duty at department headquarters, leaves this week to sail on the December transport for the Philippines. Mrs. Heiser, mother of Mrs. Morison, has returned from New York and will remain indefinitely with Lieut, and Mrs. Morison. Mr. G. L. Coleman, Provincial Auditor in the Philippines, en route to San Francisco, was a guest of Lieut, and Mrs. West last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Lieutenant Drury and Miss Colt were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines at a theater party at the Boyd last Tuesday night. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan have been entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. P. F. Fetrie, and Mr. Petrie, of St. Louis, for the past week. Mrs. O. E. Michaelis and infant son left Thursday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Haas, of Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Troup Miller, her sister, Miss Coffin, of Tennessee, and Mrs. R. L. Hamilton were the Army guests at a theater party complimentary to Miss Coffin, given at the Orpheum last Thursday afternoon by Miss Moorhead, of Omaha.

The football teams of Bellevue and Doane Colleges played an exciting game on the post grounds last Saturday afternoon, neither side scoring. The game was witnessed by a large number of civilians, who came to the post in special cars, as well als week from Fort Leavenworth, where he went to observe the operation of the new fuel plant recently installed there. General Morton, Colonel Gardener and Captain Gohn became members of the Omaha Lodge of Elks last week, their initiation taking place last Friday night.

Mrs. R. J. West, who ha

visit. Captain Ball's mother has been a guest here for some time.
Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained at dinner and bridge last Friday night, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Ball, and the former's mother; Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Captain Dalton and Lieutenant Nulsen. Major McCarthy, Captains Wilder, Jones, Evans and Dalton were members of the trade excursion of the Omaha Commercial Club on its inspection of the plant of Swift and Company at South Omaha last Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Simmonds were hosts at a dinner party last Thursday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieutenant Smith and Miss Dowdy.
Speculation is rife as to the stations of the various companies of the regiment during its tour in Alaska, and all information concerning that far-away country is being eagerly sought.

sought.

Capt. and Mrs. William K. Jones gave an elaborate dinner last Saturday night at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, in honor of Major and Mrs. H. M. Lord, who have recently returned from Washington, D.C. Others present were Major and Mrs. McCarthy, Major and Mrs. Burnham, Major and Mrs. Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. Wider, Capt. and Mrs. Wider, Capt. and Mrs. Wider, Capt. and Mrs. Larson.

FORT SILL

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, O.T., Nov. 20, 1909.

Mrs. David L. Stone, wife of Captain Stone, constructing quartermaster, with her two children and nurse, returned to the post the 1st of October, after a three months' visit with her parents in Omaha. Lieut. Claud B. Hummel and his bride have arrived and are cordially welcomed. Mrs. Roberts, wife of Dr. E. E. Roberts, who has been spending several months with relatives outside of Boston, returned the 1st of the month. Mrs. Ballard is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nelson E. Margetts. Lieut. William H. Dodds is entertaining his parents. Lieut. Fletcher Sharp's promotion has taken him away from this regiment to the 4th Field Artillery, now stationed at Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. David L. Stone entertained at Sunday night supper for Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. C. Deems, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt and Lieutenants Teague and Bateman. Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins returned from New York the 1st of the month, after spending two months visiting relatives.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Deems, jr., and daughter returned the latter part of October, after spending a two months' leave at Fort Hancock, N.J., and Baltimore, Md. They entertained delightfully at their charming quarters on Hallowe'en night for Major Duval, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts, Miss Bell and Captain Farrar. The supper was beautifully served, and favors of small pumpkins, lanterns and black cats were presented to the guests. After supper the usual Hallowe'en eremonies were indulged in until midnight. Capt. H. B. Farran and his mother tendered a farewell reception to Major and Mrs. Charles Menoher on Wednesday afternoon last. The regimental band furnished the music. Those present were

BLACK, STARR @ FROST

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438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

Miss Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Marleyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Mummel, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Major Duvall, Lieutenants Teague, Bateman, Rogers, Greely, Dodds, Dr. and Mrs. Willyoung and Mr. and Mrs. Dodds. The supper was delicious. Mrs. Willyoung assisted. Mrs. Samuel Bell, wife of Chaplain Bell, has just returned from a four months' visit with relatives in Fennsylvania. Major and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher left for their new station, Columbus Barracks, on Thursday morning. Major T. R. Rivers, I.G., is making the annual inspection of this post and is the guest of Col. H. M. Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained charmingly at dinner on Thursday evening for Colonel Andrews, Major Rivers, Captain Farrar, Mrs. Anne Farrar, Mr. Coburn Farrar, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Ballard, mother of Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts. Lieut. and Mrs. B. S. Pratt gave a lovely supper on Thursday evening to Capt. and Mrs. Claude Hummel, Major Duvall and Lieut, John N. Greeley. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Glaude Hummel, Major Duvall and Lieut, John N. Greeley. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Quinette, of Lawton, entertained at dinner for Colonel Andrews, Major Rivers and Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins on Friday evening, Miss Sellick, of St. Louis, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. L. E. Willyoung.

Regimental Sergt. Major Bogge was married last Monday evening to Miss O'Kane at the home of her sister, Mrs. McMahon, wife of Regimental Q.M. Sergeant McMahon, The bridal couple left Monday night for a month's visit to the groom's parents in Missouri.

The hunters are busy these days. In addition to the excellent duck shooting of the past month the quali season is now open and many are taking advantage of it.

MARE ISLAND.

marke Island.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 18, 1909.

Miss Georgia Potts, whose marriage to P.A. Paymr. Everett G. Morsell, of the U.S.S. Yorktown, is to take place about the middle of the coming month, and Miss Mattle Milton, who is to well client, George Neal, U.S.N., during the winter, find their time quite occupied in accepting the invitations which are being showered upon them. The skating club, which has just been formed, and which held its initial meeting on Saturday evening last, saw an enthusiastic gathering of the officers and ladies of the station. Mrs. Charles M. Ray, on Saturday evening last, saw an enthusiastic gathering of the officers and ladies of the station. Mrs. Charles M. Ray, on Saturday evening last, each dinner, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. John B. Milton, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Paymr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Bonnfon, Mrs. W. H. Clagett and Antt. Nat. State of the State of th

flotilla at Magdalena Bay. Three shifts of men have been placed at work on the collier Prometheus in order to render her ready for commissioning the first of the year. The non-arrival of the keel blocks needed for the drydock at this yard has now delayed its completion for many months, and the Scofield Construction Company, which holds the contract, received a bitter disappointment this week when a consignment reached here from Australia and it was found that there were some fifteen thousand less than are actually needed. An attempt will be made to secure the necessary number from the Government, so that the dock may be ready before the Pacific Fleet returns in February.

FORT ONTARIO

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1909.

The chief event of the month was the visit of inspection to the post by Major Gen. Leonard Wood on Wednesday, so quietly made that the local newspapers had not a word of it until the day following. Lieut. Col. A. R. Paxton, the commandant, Major Taggart and the other officers at the post met General Wood, who gave particular attention to the new post buildings, but also took a look at old Fort Ontario. He has a number of personal friends in Oswego, but had not time to see them. He left for Pine Plains and Madison Barracks.

Thursday evening an informal hop was given by the ladies and officers of the post in honor of the mother of Lieut. George A. Matile, Mrs. Leon A. Matile, his sister, Miss Elizabeth Mailloy, of Indianapolis, Ind., who were guests at the post of Lieutenant Maile, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks and Lieutenant Mailoy, of Indianapolis, Ind., who were guests at the post of Lieutenant Matile, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks and Lieutenant Malloy. It was a delightful affair, about fifteen couples enjoying the dancing to music furnished by the post band. Light refreshments were served. Present, aside from the guests named, were Major E. F. Taggart, Capt. and Mrs. Cabaniss, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks and daughter, Marior, Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Thompson, Lieuts. M. E. Malloy and Ralph W. Dusenbury, of the post, and the following from the city: Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Bates, Miss Margaret Rappelye, Henry Rappelye, Elliot W. Mott, ir., James P. Doyle, James Johnson, Neil Gray, jr., and Richard J. Schuler.

All here were much interested in the announcement of the marriage of Miss Flora Vilette Finley, daughter of Major and Mrs. John P. Finley, to Lieut. William H. Noble. The groom was at one time stationed here as constructing and post quartermaster when the 23d Infantry was here. Major Finley had charge of the recruiting stations in Syracuse and Oswego several years ago, and he and his family had many friends in this city. The marriage was at Zamboanga, P.I., on Oct. 28.

Miss

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 22, 1909.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 22, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker gave a very pretty reception Friday afternoon for Miss Billie Burke, the popular young actress. The rooms were tastefully decorated in pink and green. Mrs. John M. Campbell assisted in receiving, Mrs. Charles Bankhead presided at the punch bowl, Mrs. Eastman at the tea table. Miss Burke wore a handsome gown of black velvet, with Irish point lace; Mrs. McClellan wore apricot satin, Mrs. Eastman lavender satin, Miss Ovenshine pale blue chiffon, Mrs. Bankhead blue and white silk, Miss Barrett, a niece of Miss Burke, navy blue, and Mrs. Parker, the hostess, wore a rose silk crepe. Mrs. George O. Cress, of the Cavalry, gave a tea Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Araold, of Fort Robinson, wife of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., formerly stationed here. The house was decorated in the Cavalry, colors, large yellow chrysanthemums and jonquils being used. Mrs. Cress was assisted in receiving by the guest of honor and the brides in the Cavalry, Mrs. James O'Hara and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, and Mrs. Naylor, of Merriam Park. Mrs. Louis C. Scherer poured tea. Mrs. Arnold is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Haynes, of St. Paul, and has many friends in the Twin Cities. Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Tuesday for the Ladies' Bridge Club.

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., arrived Friday, and is the guest of Captain Bamford until his quarters are ready. Capt. and Mrs. George de Grasse Catlin will return here the latter part of the week from a four months' trip abroad. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Sunday evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Walch, a guest at the post. Dental Surg. John R. Ames arrived Thursday from Fort Assiminbione, after an absence of three months. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cress entertained Sunday sluncheon, followed by a matinée party at the Origheum for Mrs. Walch, a guest at the post. Dental Surg. John R. Ames arrived Thursday from Fort Assiminbione, after an absence of three months. Capt. an



in Christmas Boxes

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At Retailers, Post Exchanges and Navy Canteens Leckie & Burrow, Army and Navy Distributers.

H. Page, retired, for many years stationed at this post with the Old 3d, has many friends among the younger set of the Twin Cities. He is on his way to Fort Sheridan to spend Thanksgiving with his parents. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Butt entertained at dinner Wednesday at the Plaza, Minneapolis, for Major and Mrs. Thomas Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Joseph Walch.

FORT RILEY.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 23, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Shannon gave a very pleasant informal dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas D. Sloan on Sunday evening. Those present, beside the bride and groom, were Lieutenant Higley and Miss Hoyle. Monday night the crowd at the skating rink and club was very small on account of bad weather. The Artillery band furnished the music. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Cassels gave a very beautiful dinner to the two brides, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford and Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Wednesday night Lieutenant Elliott had one of his delightful informal dinners. The table was beautifully decorated with red roses. The Artillery orchestra played throughout the entire dinner. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, the Misses Commiskey. Miss Fanny Hoyle, Lieutenants Poillon, Watson and Commiskey.

Wednesday evening the Bridge Club met at Colonel Hoyle's quarters; prizes were won by Mrs. Warfield and Colonel Hoyle. Thursday Mrs. Briggs, wife of Capt. R. W. Briggs, gave a charming card party, five hundred being the game played. It was one of the most delightful affairs of the season, about twenty-four persons being present. Elaborate refreshments were served and the prizes were exquisite. The first prize was won by Mrs. Hoyle, a crystal cream and sugar dish covered with silver, also pair sugar tongs; Mrs. Guilfoyle, second prize, a beautiful Japanese centerpiece; Mrs. Cammeron, third, coffee cup, blue, with silver over it, and coffee spoon; Mrs. Hill got the consolation prize. Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Ward gave a beautiful evening. Friday night Lieutenant Elliott gave a large theater party to see "Johnnie Jones." Those occupying his boxes were the Misses Commiskey, Lieut, and Mrs. Cassels also had a theater party. Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Captain Kilbreth and Lieutenant Lewis being guests. Saturday might the theatergoers and Lieut, and Mrs. Shannon all having quite a number of voung people present, who had a jolly time.

The quarter question is a very serious one a

FORT HANCOCK.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Nov. 23, 1909.

"Welcoming the coming and speeding the parting" has brought mingled pleasure and regret, for many changes have taken place, owing to recent orders and several guests arriving and departing. Col. Henry L. Harris, after more than four years' service here, gave up command of Fort Hancock and ended his service on the active list on Nov. 4, taking a month's leave, and sailing for France on the Amerika, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Harris. As the Colonel is to be retired in December the family will remain in Europe during the winter. Col. Clarence Deems was in command until the arrival this work of Col. Walter Howe.

Capt. Percy M. Kessler leaves Dec. 1 for Fort Totten, as disbursing officer of the torpedo depot, and many pretty farewell affairs are being given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Kessler, whose departure will be keenly felt, as their attractive home has been the scene of much hospitality. Lieut. Henry W. Torney, one of the popular bachelors of our post, has gone to Fort Slocum as recruiting officer. Lieut. William E. De Sombre has just arrived from Fort Slocum, relieving Lieut. William T. Dowd, who has exchanged stations. Mrs. De Sombre remained in the post leng enough to comfortably settle their new home and left Monday for Dallas, Tex., to spend the holiday season. Capt. Granville Sevier has closed his quarters and gone away for a two months' leave of absence.

Plans are being made to organize a Bridge Club for the dides of the post, on the same lines as last year, and all begin to enthuse for the winter. Mrs. Waller, of Missouri, has arrived, to spend the winter with her son, Capt. Carr W. Waller, and Mrs. Waller.

Cratts, boxes and barrels adorn (†) the verandas of many of the quarters, and bunches of excelsior and old newspapers are flying promiscuously around, very suggestive of migration. making the air blue with—well, I hardly like to say what—but every Army officer and every 'Army follower' knowa'. Among others unpacking and settling is Capt. Alfred

has just returned from a four months' leave, accompanied by Mrx. Mason and two children.

Mrs. Headley was hosiess at a delightful luncheon on last week Thurnday, at which Mrs. Kessler was the complimented guest. Aniong the recent dinner parties were those given by Major and Mrs. Aniong the recent dinner parties were those given by Major and Mrs. Hawthorne, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins and Capt. and Mrs. Merriam. An informal hop was recently given by the officers and their wives at the post gymnasium, which was largely attended and enjoyed. Punch was served during the evening. The younger element of the post are not outdone by their elders, for parties with them have been much enjoyed recently, little Miss Kessler and little Miss Hawkins giving their annual parties, the decorations being in keeping with the birthday ideas.

Capt. and Mrs. Greig have as their house guest the captain's sister. Major C. C. Jamieson has been ordered to Sandy Hook Proving Ground to test some ordnance materials. The post gymnasium held a large and enthusiastic audience last night to enjoy the vaudeville, moving picture and minstrel show. The performance was good and netted fair profit, which reverts to the post exchange fund.

An examination will soon be held at Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook for eligibles to vacancies in the position of draftsman, a position commanding from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year.

Lieutenant Walsh has brought his mother and sister from Boston to make their home with him here. Colonel Deems and Captain Ralston are ordered to Fort Terry, N.Y., to witness night firing this week. Lieutenant Kershner, M.R.C., and Mrs. Kershner are among the new arrivals and are settling in, the quarters lately vacated by Dr. Maloney.

The approaching departure of Major and Mrs. Hawthorne is generally regretted, although they are being congratulated upon the Major's order to Tokio as military attack. The greatest interest has centered during the past few days upon the arrival of the new commandment and his wife, Col. Walke

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Nov. 23, 1909.

The 2d and 3d Battalions of the 25th Infantry, Lieut.
Col. W. R. Abercrombie in command, arrived at Fort Wright
Oct. 6, after a tour of duty in the Philippines. This is a
very attractive post, built among the pines, and just out of
Spokane, which is often called the "City Beautiful" of the

At the fair given in the auditorium building, for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd, Mrs. Bloom, a former Army woman, had charge of the Japanese tea garden, and many of the officers' wives assisted her during the week of

At the fair given in the auditorium bullings, for the Sanfit of the House of the Good Shepherd, Mrs. Bloom, a former Army woman, had charge of the Japanese tea garden, and many of the officers' wives assisted her during the week of the fair.

Friday has been chosen for "at home" day by the officers' wives. A hop committee, composed of Captain Lewis, Lieutenants Chaudler and Morrissey, has been appointed and there will be one hop given each month, the first some time in December, as Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, in command of the Department of Columbia, will be at Fort Wright at that time. Thursday evening the captains of two companies of the Washington National Guard were entertained by the officers of the post at a smoker. Invitations were received on the post for a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Welch, of Spokane, in honor of their daughter, Eleanor, who enters society this winter. The dance given by the Country Club at Davenport Hall, of the Doges and the Spokane Clube' dance were most enjoyable, and many of the officers and their wives attended.

Lieutenant Chandler arrived recently from Fort Lawton, and Lieut. R. C. Baird is a late arrival. Lieutenant McCleave and mother, Mrs. McCleave, entertained informally at tea Sunday evening, their guests being Miss Chant, Miss Christle Chant and Miss McClane from Spokane, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mapes. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieutenants Morrissey, Sneed and Baird, from the page of the post.

BORN.

BAKER.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, 1909, a son, to the wife of Lieut. W. B. Baker, 8th U.S. Inf.

BEEBE.—Born at Manila, P.I., Nov. 20, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th U.S. Inf., a son.

TIMBERLAKE.—Born, a son, to the wife of Capt. E. J. Timberlake, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hunt, Va., Nov. 10, 1909.

MARRIED

MARKIED.

BROWN—LIGHTBOURNE.—At Key West, Fla., Nov. 13, 1909. Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Florelle Lightbourne.

COOPER—GIBSON.—At Newport, R.I., Nov. 24, 1909, Miss Ona Caroline Gibson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Robert J. Gibson, to 1st Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, Coast Art., U.S.A. COPELAND.—CASTANEDO.—At New Orleans, La., Nov. 9, 1909, Ensign David G. Copeland, U.S.N., and Miss Paola Castanedo.

DALY—ABREU.—At Cienfuegos, Cuba, Nov. 17, 1909, P.A. aymr. Francis J. Daly, U.S.N., and Senorita Maria Esperanza

GALLAGHER—O'BRIEN.—Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Francis O'Brien.

9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Francis O'Brien.
GATEWOOD—PATTIANI.—At Alameda, Cal., Nov. 24, 1909, Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood, U.S.N., to Miss Ida Elizabeth Pattiani.

HARVEY—KING.—At Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 25, 1909, Miss Grace Evelyn King, to Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, U.S.A.

MARSHALL.—WELLFORD.—At Richmond, Va., Nov. 23, 1909. Dr. Thomas Robins Marshall, late U.S.V., Spanish War, and Miss Sue Sedden Taliaferro Wellford.

MILES—NOBLE.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1909, Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Davide Yulee Noble.

Yulee Noble.

SMALLEY—NORRINGTON.—At Bay City, Mich., Nov. 20, 1909, Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Norrington.

WAGNER—ASPINWALL.—At Newburgh, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1909, Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Bessie Weed Aspinwall.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, 1909, Col. George H. Brown, father of Capt. Orville G. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

orps, U.S.A.

CROWLEY,—Died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., James
Crowley, father of the wife of Capt. M. K. Taulbee, P.R.

DE ARMOND—Died at Butler, Mo., Nov. 23, 1909, Congressman David A. De Armond, father of Lieut, George W. De Armond, 12th U.S. Cav., and of Lieut, Edward H. De Armond, 6th Field Art., U.S.A.

6th Field Art., U.S.A.

GILMER.—Died at Staunton, Va., Nov. 7, 1909, Mr. Lindsy Gilmer, and at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15, 1909, Miss Isabel B. Gilmer, brother and sister of Comdr. William Wirt Gilmer, U.S.N.

JONES—Died at Dubuque, Iowa, on Nov. 22, 1909, Sarah Kinley Jones, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, mother of Capt. William K. Jones, Paymaster, U.S.A.

MONTANT—Died at Now York Nov. 25, 1908, Auguster

onpt. william K. Jones, Paymaster, U.S.A.

MONTANT.—Died at New York, Nov. 25, 1908, Auguste
P. Montant, formerly major and inspector on the staff of the
late Brigadier Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, N.G.N.Y.

O'KEEFFE.—Died at Kilsheelan, County Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1909, Mr. William P. O'Keeffe, brother of Post
Comsy, Sergt. John J. O'Keeffe, U.S.A.

RIPPLE.—Died at Scranton. Pa., Nov. 19, 1909. Col. Ezra H. Ripple, A.A.G., on staff of Governor Stuart, of Pennsyl-

TAYLOR.—Died near Greenville, Del., Nov. 22, 1909, Andrew B. Taylor, son of Med. Dir. John Y. Taylor, U.S.N.

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1218-20-22 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., has returned to New York from an interesting trip in Europe, during which he took in some of the extensive maneuvers of the French and German armies. He says that American military men who witness the greatness of the maneuvers, and the thoroughness with which they are carried out, are disgusted with our own want of preparedness and the short-sighted policy of not having a decent sized army. He believes, as do many other disinterest-ed officers, that it is foolish to suppose that the National Guard can ever be relied upon as a reserve Regular Army. Their limitations as citizens working for a living will, he says, prevent the training necessary, and if you work the men too hard, he says, they will soon get tired of the Service. He advocates more field maneuvers, and believes, with General Bliss, U.S.A., that brigadier generals should be held strictly responsible for their brigades, and be given opportunity to exercise the functions of their office in a practical way, rather than sit down and simply be the medium through which official papers pass.

The board of officers appointed in the New York National Guard to revise the State Military Regulations is making a good progress, but has no end of work before it. The board has to compare the old regulations with orders making amendments for ten years past, and with the Army Regulations, and the regulations issued by the War Department for the militia. The board is working in a thorough and systematic change or elimination. Much antiquated and ridiculous matter has been found, and in some brigades some truly wonderful doings have been permitted by ignorant and inefficient officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Conley, commanding the 69th N.Y., has detailed Capt. Edward M. Dillon, of Co. B, to take charge of the quartermaster's department, vice Capt. John A. Delany, who has applied for retirement, after faithful service since 1895. Captain Dillon, during the war with Spain, served in the Cuban campaign with the 71st N.Y. wi

drill, with the rifle for exhibition purposes.

First Lieut. John F. Chapman, of Co. K. 23d N.Y., has tendered his resignation because of ill health.

Col. William A. Stokes, who was recently retired at his own request from the command of the 23d N.Y., and was placed on the retired list, has been made a brigadier general by brevet, for faithful and meritorious service, covering a period of over twenty-five years.

Capt. H. T. Ashmore, of Co. E. 12th N.Y., in order to furnish a little Thanksgiving shooting amusement for the crackshots on the non-commissioned staff of the regiment, put up a turkey that would rival the one sent to President Taft. It was a handicap match, each man firing five shots off shoulder and five shots prone, and the bull'seyes were numerous. At the end of the shoot Sergt. Major John S. Adair, with a score of 48 out of 50 points, won the match and the turkey. It was a fine-looking bird and required the assistance of Commissary Sergeant Loughlin and Battallon Sergeant Major Dowling to land it safely at the Adair home. The regiment will be reviewed in its armory on Tuesday night, Dec. 7, by Gen. George Moore Smith.

Company I, of the 69th N.Y., Capt. Charles Healy, gave an exceptionally good exhibition drill at the armory on the night of Nov. 24 incident to its annual ball. Despite the storm of hail and snow, its friends rallied loyally to its support, and some 300 couples enjoyed the drill and twenty-four dances, before "Home. Sweet Home," was played late Thanksgiving morning. The company paraded twenty-eight solid files for drill and 185 Sergt. John O Shaughnessy reported its formation to Captain Healy with a snap, that always stamps the competent non-com. All the non-coms. in Company I are efficient officers, and to this fact is due largely the superior drill efficiency of the command. Captain Healy gives unremiting attention to even the smallest details, and backed up by enthusiastic mer with a soldierly spirit, he has won well deserved success. Lieut. Col. Conley, with Captains Dillon and



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nel Bates, who holds the brevet of brigadier general for meritorious service of over twenty-five years, joined the military service as a private in Co. K, 7th N.T., Dec. 5, 1877, and reached the grade of sergeant major in that command. He was appointed adjutant of the Tist in May, 1892, and volunteered with the regiment in 1898 for the war with Spain. When Col. Francis V. Greene, of the 71st, was appointed Major General of Volunteers in 1898, he selected Adjutant Bates for his chief of staff, and with the General he took part in the capture of Manila. He was elected major of the 71st in May, 1899, and colonel Nov. 23, 1899. The officers of the regiment during the dinner presented Colonel Bates with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed. The same evening Major William H. Linson, was presented with the brevet of lieutenant colonel, for meritorious service of over twenty-five years. There will be a review of the regiment about Jan. 15, and probably by a Navy officer. Company B will hold a smoker Dec. 4, and the field music will hold its annual reception the same night.

Co. G, of the 12th N.Y., Captain Harriman, will hold a fancy dress and civile ball at the armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, on Saturday night, Dec. 4.

First Lieut. C. L. Levien, of the 22d N.Y., an experienced journalist, at the request of Col. W. B. Hotchkin, has assumed the editorship and management of the "Castle," a regimental monthly journal, published wholly in the interests of the regiment. Lieutenant Levien announces that it will be the policy of the Castle to print matter of personal interest to the members of the regiment and friends of the organization, and in addition thereto it is proposed to widen the scope and circulation by the publication of matter which will be the policy of the Castle to print matter of personal interest to the members of the regiment and friends of the organization, and in addition thereto it is proposed to widen the scope and circulation by the publication of matter which will be the policy

those concerned, as the payments have been due for quite a little time.

Annual inspections of National Guard organizations of New York by officers of the Army and the state inspecting officers will begin on Jan. 3 next, and will not be concluded until the middle of April. The organizations in Greater New York will be inspected on the following dates: Engineers, 22d Regiment, March 22 and 23. Signal Corps, 1st Co., March 24; 2d Co., March 28. Cavalry, Squadron A, April 13 and 14; Squadron C, April 15 and 16. Field Artillery. 1st Battalion, headquarters, Feb. 8; 1st Battery, Feb. 1; 2d Battery, Feb. 8; 3d Battery, Feb. 15. Coast Artillery Corps, 8th Artillery District, March 3 and 9; 13th Artillery District, Feb. 23 and 24. Medical Department, Field Hospital, New York city, Feb. 14. Infantry, 7th Regiment, Jan. 18 and 19; 12th Regiment, Jan. 26 and 27; 14th Regiment, April 5 and 6; 23d Regiment, March 9 and 10; 47th Regiment, March 15 and 16; 69th Regiment, Feb. 9 and 10; 71st Regiment, Feb. 2 and 3. The 65th Regiment of Buffalo will be inspected April 20 and 21, and the 74th in the same city on April 18 and 19.

In noting the retirement from active service of Brig, Gen.

the same city on April 18 and 19.

In noting the retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Freeman, 1st Brigade, upon his own request after a period of over twenty-four years of efficient and honorable service in the National Guard of New Jersey, Adjt. Gen. W. F. Sadler, jr., in orders, says: "In the retirement of General Freeman the National Guard of the state loses one of its most faithful and hard-working members. It is his kind of devotion to the Guard that encourages the hope of its greater influence in the future and assures the people of the State of its protection in time of need."

Co. C. & Rest. NG. Mc. worn the Schweltzer treatment.

nuence in the tuture and assures the people of the State of its protection in time of need."

Co. C, 3d Regt., N.G. Mo., won the Schmeltzer trophy at the rifle range at Swope Park, Friday, Nov. 12, with a score of 486 out of a possible 600. The shooting was done under most unfavorable weather conditions. The Hoose trophy, second prize, was won by Co. K, with 448 points, and Co. A took the third prize, the Officers' Club trophy, with 444. The first prize for individual scores was the National Rifle Association medal, and was won by Capt. W. I. Oce, Sergt. F. J. Bliss second, and Sergt. H. M. Nelson third. Sergeant Bliss also won the first place in the 200-yard shoot. Three prizes were given for the second places in this event to Corpl. C. M. Enminger, Corpl. F. P. Spirel and to Pvt. M. H. Jelly. Sergt. H. M. Nelson and Sergt. Major T. J. Lockwood made the first and second best scores at 300 yards. Pvts. F. W. Taylor won the first prize and Sergt. F. J. Vogel the second prize at 500 yards. The prizes were to be presented at a dress parade to be held at the armory Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Capt. J. H. Sherbourne, jr., commander of Battery Λ. 1st

Capt. J. H. Sherbourne, jr., commander of Battery A. 1st Battln, Light Artillery, of Massachusetts, has compiled the list of qualifications for the shooting year, which will says the Boston Globe, be hard to beat by any light battery in the country. They are as follows: Revolver, expert 61, sharpshooter 3s. first class 35, unqualified 3; rife, expert 4, marksmen, 4. The percentage of qualified men for the year is 97.7 per cent., as against 86 per cent. in 1908, and 81 per cent.

cent. in 1906.

The report of the Adjutant General of New Jersey for the year 1908 has been issued in bound form. It was compiled by Gen. R. H. Breintnall, who was retired for age some months since, and is issued by his successor, Adjt. Gen. W. F. Sadler, ir. The report, states that there has been a constant and decided efficiency in all branches of the militia of the state. Its total strength on Sept. 30, 1908. was 4,663 officers and men. The first battalion of Naval Militia has a total strength

of 219, and the second battalion 147. It is recommended that officers of the National Guard, when ordered out on riot duty, receive the same pay and allowance as officers of the Army Included in the report are a number of reports of officers of the Army on duty with the National Guard, and other data of interest.

the Army on duty with the National Guard, and other data of interest.

Governor Aram J. Pothier, of Rhode Island, has announced that he will reappoint the members of his present personal staff and the executive secretary. The metabers of the staff are Cols. Latimer W. Ballou, Woonsocket, Edmund H. Guerin, Woonsocket; Ambrose Kennedy, Providence; Emery J. San Souci, Providence; Fred B. Lawton, North Kingstown, and Edward A. Sherman, Newport. Under a special provision of the new militia flaw enacted at the last session of the general assembly, the aides-de-camp will retain their titles of colonel. The new law contained a provision, making the title of a member of the Governor's personal staff of colonel, but inserted a clause that the promotion should not apply to the personal staff of Governor Pothier during his present term or in case of his re-election.

The following appointments are announced in the Iowa National Guard: Aides to the Governor—Lieut. Cols. Charles E. Fox and Frank H. Kincaid. On the staff of the 1st Brigade—Majors Herman Knapp Ames, A.G.; Paul I. Van Order, C.S.; Donald Macrae, surg.; Frank R. Fisher, O.O.; Frederick S. Hird, S.O. Detailed as aide on staff of the 1st Brigade—His Lieut. Roy O. Littlejohn, 53d Inf.

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, on Nov. 16 ordered Companies K, of Kewance, and C, of Galesburg. to Cherry to prevent rioting in consequence of the entombing of 310 miners in the St. Paul mine.

22D N.Y .- COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

In its first review of this season, held in the armory on the night of Nov. 22, the 22d N.Y., under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkin, made a most excellent showing in every

the night of Nov. 22, the 22d N.Y., under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkin, made a most excellent showing in every respect.

The men preserved the most commendable steadiness, especially considering the many new men in the regiment, and the manual of arms was well executed. The pieces, in executing arms, were brought to the floor without shock, and careful instruction was evidenced by the display. The battalion commanders were Majors Murphy, Usher and Dyett.

The reviewing officer was Col. John T. Camp, now on the retired list, and a former colonel of the regiment, who succeeded the late Adjutant General Porter, and in his time was known as one of the most efficient colonels in the Guard. Colonel Camp had a staff composed of veterans of the regiment, among whom were Major T. L. Miller, Dr. A. T. Weston, Major J. A. Bell, Alderman R. J. Doull, Rev. Dr. Dunnell, Mr. E. R. Fitzmaurice and Frederick Robig.

The armory was crowded with spectators, and groups of American flags hung around the galleries added to the cheerfulness of the occasion. Adjutant Daly, for the review, equalized the twelve companies with sixteen solid files each, and the equalization was maintained for the evening parade also. During the standing review, the regiment formed in line of masses, made a very handsome showing, and in the passage all the companies went by in very splendid shape. A little more snap on the part of some of the company officers in saluting would not be amiss.

At the conclusion of the review, Co. C, Captain Brady, was ordered to the front and presented with the Stoppani trophy for qualifying the largest number of men in outdoor rifle practice, and with the Wingate trophy for having the largest percentage of men present. Colonel Camp made the formal presentation speech.

The evening parade was taken by Lieut. Col. J. G. R. Lilliendahl, and concluded the military program. It was a handsome cremony, and at its conclusion the colors were brought to the front and center, the regiment presenting arms, and the companies passing i

series of medals to be known as the efficiency medals, as follows:

A medal (silver) to the corporal in each company whose squad shows the highest efficiency; a medal (gold) to the first sergeant whose company shows the highest efficiency.

The awards to be made by a board of officers appointed by the commanding officer, and based on these conditions: In squads—attendance, appearance and general efficiency, so far as the duties of the corporal in command pertain. In companies—general efficiency of the company so far as the duties of the first sergeant are concerned, and condition of books, returns, etc.

The board will determine the standard or base from which the ratings will be made. After a medal is awarded to a corporal or first sergeant, should he win the competition again, a bar of the same metal will be awarded. These medals to be awarded at the close of each drill season.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Inspr. Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, of Pennsylvania, in his annual report of the National Guard of the state as observed at the annual encampment, says, in part:

annual report of the National Guard of the state as observed at the annual encampment, says, in part:

"Both official reports and personal observation enable the Inspector General to report improvement in all branches of the Service. The personal appearance of the troops, at the ceremony of inspection, was exceedingly satisfactory, both as to 'set up' and military bearing, as well as to condition of clothing, arms and equipment.

"The discipline of the Guard, determined by the entraining and detraining of the troops, their appearance at inspection and the general condition of the camps, was excellent.

"Military courtesy was more generally observed than has been the rule, although the salute was oftentimes improperly and carelessly rendered.

"Gnard duty was exceptionally well performed, and this from the fact that on the day of inspection old and experienced men were selected by each command for this service. Then, too, the small pamphlet on guard duty, issued prior to the encampment, played its part. Major Worman, the inspector, states that each man detailed for guard had a copy in his possession and was making it the subject of study.

"The work in extended order, advance and rear guard and outpost duty was in the main satisfactory. There were errors noted, of course, due largely to the many recruits in the ranks, men without training in extended order and fire discipline, as also, to the lack of opportunity for practice in the field."

Lieutenant Colonel Penney, in reporting upon the condition of the Cavalry, says: "The troons did all they were

Lieutenant Colonel Penney, in reporting upon the condi-tion of the Cavalry, says: "The troops did all they were called upon to do, and any difference in rating is due to the degree of thoroughness with which they went into the small details. I can report the six troops as being thoroughly ef-ficient.

degree of thoroughness with white they are details. I can report the six troops as being thoroughly efficient.

"The officers and men of the two batteries of Artillery appeared to have a clear conception of their duties and performed them in a manner decidedly creditable. Their equipment was found in good condition and the horses were of fair grade. It is, however, impossible to train horses for artillery work in a few days, and as a result the battery drills were slow, lacking the dash, the stirring energy, so necessary to efficiency in this branch of the military service. This condition will never be materially improved until the state purchases horses for the Artillery and drivers are given opportunity to train their teams during the year.

"The two companies of Engineers and the Signal Corps appeared to excellent advantage.

"The officers in charge of books and papers report the paper work of the Guard in splendid condition. They submit the following recommendations, which are concurred in by the inspector general:

"During the encampments the commanding generals required the organizations of their respective brigades to engage in small maneuvers and their officers in tactical rides and walks, under the supervision of officers of the Army, and while the inspector general did not witness any of these ex-



ercises, he has learned that they were both interesting and profitable.

ercises, he has learned that they were both interesting and profitable.

"Officers of the Army were in attendance at all of the encampments, acting as umpires in problem work, and giving instruction wherever needed, all of which was most helpful to the Guard and was thoroughly appreciated.

"The inspector general was permitted to attend an officers' school at the 3d Brigade Camp, at which officers of the Regular Establishment played the 'war game' upon a map of the country around Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; it was highly instructive."

The inspector general quotes an extract, which was taken from a letter of Captain Rhodes, U.S.A., to Gen. C. B. Dougherty. Captain Rhodes is a graduate of the War College and might be styled the father of maneuvers in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania Guard is certainly won over to the problem work and now you (General Dougherty) and the other brigade commanders will probably have to hold them in a little to prevent your regiments from swinging too far toward field work and neglecting the more monotonous close-order instruction, including guard duty, which inculeates discipline and subordination. Paradoxical as it may seem, "the field' is a poor locality in which to hammer discipline into the men, except heroically, and such work must be dens in the armories."

General Sweeney states that he has always been of the opinion that 'too much time cannot be devoted to the instruction of the organized militis in the fundamentals of military training and discipline. The surgeon general, commissary general and brigade quartermasters in reporting upon the sanitary conditions of camps, in care and preparation of rations, entraining and detraining and the general condition of camp grounds, speak in the highest terms of the conduct of troops along these lines and note general improvement. In the ratings of 95.76, stands at the head of the Infantry. Its headquarters are in Harrisburg.

The program of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, at its annual convention, to

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. B. M. asks: A regiment being assembled at a post, the colonel of the regiment being present and in command, a soldier is disrespectful to his company commander. Is the soldier's company commander his commanding office within the meaning of the 20th Article of War, thus making the offense properly chargeable thereunder! Answer: Yes. The soldier's immediate commanding officer is the company commander, whether he be a commissioned or non-commissioned officer.

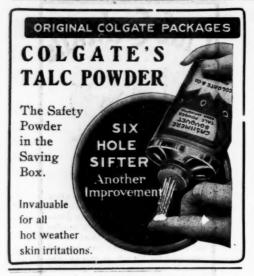
mander, whether he be a commissioned or non-commissioned officer.

FIRST SERGEANT asks: What will be my period of enlistment after Nov. 1, 1909? Service as follows: Enlisted June 28, 1894; discharged Sept. 27, 1897; enlisted Nov. 29, 1897; discharged Nov. 28, 1900; enlisted Feb. 1, 1901; discharged Nov. 28, 1901; enlisted Nov. 30, 1901; discharged Nov. 29, 1904; enlisted Nov. 30, 1907, present enlistment. If I obtained my discharge by way of purchase, could I re-enlist subsequent to Nov. 1, 1909, on my sixth period of enlistment, as I am now serving on my fifth period? Answer: Discharge by purchase is not a discharge for the convenience of the Government and an enlistment period terminated by such discharge would not be a completed enlistment. If re-enlisted within three months from date of discharge by purchase you would come back in your fifth enlistment period. being the same period you were serving in upon date of discharge by purchase.

W. F. N. asks: (1) Is a prisoner when out under an

purchase.

W. F. N. asks: (1) Is a prisoner when out under an armed sentinel present or secure? There are only two prescribed reports for the commander of the guard. They are: "Sir, the guard is present and the prisoners are secure; sir, the guard and prisoners are present; or, sir, so and so is absent." (2) I contend that a prisoner is supposed to be secure when under an armed sentinel, and not present, and that the commander of the guard should report, "Sir, the guard is present and the prisoners are secure." when they are out under a sentinel. Am I right? Answer: (1) Not present in the sense, present at the guard house. Not secure in the sense, secure within the walls of the guard house. (2) The prisoners are supposed to be secure in that they are under proper guard, but should be reported as absent



from the guard house. The commander of the guard would at once be asked why there were absentees, and in reply would furnish the officer of the day with a statement of the prisoners at work and the names of their guards. Their absence would be an authorized absence.

C. H. E.—See answer to W. F. N.

J. D. B. asks: Can a soldier purchase his discharge more than once? If so would he have to have any excuse? Answer: Discharge by purchase is not a right, but a privilege. It is not the policy of the War Department to permit a soldier to purchase his discharge when there is any special reason in his case to the contrary, or when he offers a trifling reason or no reason at all in support of his application. A general principle is held that a condition that existed at time of enlistment cannot be urged as a sufficient reason for grant of discharge by purchase.

B. E. T.—As you were out ten months before re-enlisting, Dec. 19, 1907, you are in your first period. If you re-enlist within three months after discharge, Dec. 18, 1910, you will be entitled to the bonus of three months' pay. You will thereafter draw second enlistment pay.

INFORMATION asks: Enlisted May 2, 1898, in Pennsylvania Volunteers, discharged Nov. 22, 1898; re-enlisted Oct. 17, 1900, in U.S. Marines; discharged Oct. 19, 1905, two days' absence without leave made good; re-enlisted Aug. 9, 1906, in 29th Infantry, discharged March 2, 1907, convenience of Government; re-enlisted March 3, 1907. Should I not be in my second enlistment period since May 11, 1908 Answer: You are in your first period. You were in service on May 11, 1908, in the second year of continuous service. There was no prior service that entitled you to re-enlisted pay. You will be entitled to bonus if you re-enlist within three months provided you were discharged from a grade in which bonus is authorized by law.

L. E. O. B. asks: How and in what order are honorary graduates from the ten "star" colleges appointed? Answer:

L. E. C. B. asks: How and in what order are honorary graduates from the ten "star" colleges appointed? Answer: Where the order of relative rank cannot be determined by standing in an examination, lots are drawn for the purpose.

standing in an examination, lots are drawn for the purpose.

I. X. L. asks: What enlistment period would I be serving in on and after May 11, 1908, and would that 18 months and 15 days in the U.S. Volunteers be considered an enlistment period under decision of Comptroller, as in your issue of Sept. 4, 1909? My service is all continuous, and as follows: Enlisted Aug. 12, 1899, in U.S. Volunteers: discharged Feb. 27, 1901; re-enlisted March 12, 1901; discharged March 25, 1904; re-enlisted March 29, 1904; discharged March 28, 1907; re-enlisted March 29, 1907, and serving at the present time. Answer: You were in service on May 11, 1908, in your ninth year of continuous service, and are in the third enlistment period. The Comptroller's decision referred to does not apply to such cases.

K. C.—There is now one vacancy for post Q.M. sergeant.

K. C .- There is now one vacancy for post Q.M. sergeant. There are about ten eligibles.

T. Z. asks: Enlisted Sept. 10, 1897; discharged Sept. 900; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1902; discharged Jan. 2, 1905; listed March 2, 1908, discharged by purchase Aug. 12, If 1 should re-enlist what period would I be in? Ansecond.

swer: Second.

G. C. S. asks: Are there any vacancies for privates in the 6th, 9th and 19th Infantry? Answer: Yes.

F. asks: If a soldier who enlisted on March 4, 1907, and was three days absent without leave in December, 1907, takes his discharge on March 3, 1910, and re-enlists on March 4, 1910, does he then receive pay of the second enlistment period or does he remain in his first period for another three years, on account of not having made up the three days lost? Is he entitled to the three months' bonus? Answer: Should you be discharged March 3, 1910, and re-enlistment, to pay of the second enlistment period, and also to the bonus of three months' pay if discharged as of a grade for which such bonus is provided by law.

E. S. HMBG. asks: I am 5 feet three inches tall: are the

for which such bonus is provided by law.

E. S. HMBG, asks: I am 5 feet three inches tall; are the requirements for officers in the Philippine Scouts 5 feet 6 inches, same as the Regular Army? Answer: The requirements for officers in the Philippine Scouts are the same as those for recruits for the Army. You would seem to be eligible in that respect.

A SOLDIER.—Enlisted men are not permitted to have civilian clothing in their possession. The assistance such possession might lend to desertion far outweighs the discredit occasionally brought upon the Service by the lapses of those wearing the uniform while abroad in the land.

F. M. W.—Simon Snyder was retired as a brigadier general May 10, 1902. Present address, 300 N. 5th street, Reading, Pa.

Reading, Pa.

A. G. E.—Congress convenes regularly the first Monday in December. In our issue of Nov. 20, page 314, we published an alphabetical list of the bills referred to committees of the present Congress. Bills for the purposes you refer to have not yet appeared.

LOWELL, MASS.—Cir. 70, W.D., published on page 291, our issue of Nov. 13. gives the place of actual enlistment as the place to which travel pay is due on discharge.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 22, 1909.

One of the prettiest and most successful parties this season took place Monday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger entertained in honor of the visiting young ladies. Games like jackstraws and tiddle-de-winks, etc., were played, and the prizes were won by Miss Gale, Lieutenant Mayo and Captain Parker. At midnight a delicious three-course supper was served. Their guests were Miss Stevenson, Miss Ord, Miss Byan, Miss Williams, Miss Gale, Miss Stotsenberg, Miss Jones, Miss Ryan, Miss Williams, Mayo and Lieutenants Van Deusen, Oden. Colley, Whiting, Mayo and Pope. An informal hop was held Friday evening and was well attended. Mrs. G. H. Sands was the hostess at a beautiful luncheon Friday afternoon. The table was handsomely decorated with

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

American Beauty rores and ferns. Her guests were Mrs. Read. Mrs. Stotsenberg. Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Boyd and Miss Wilson.

Mr. H. Grierson is visiting his brother, Major C. H. Grierson, and family. Lieut. E. Addis, accompanied by his mother, returned Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead and family returned Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead and family returned Sunday after a pleasant tour to Canada in their new automobile. Mrs. 50' Donnell, mother of Lieut. L. A. O'Donnell, arrived Sunday from Philadelphis, Ps. Lieut. W. R. Pope left Tuesday for his home in Tennessee, where he will join Mrs. Fope and be absent several months. Capt. C. T. Boyd is rapidly recovering from his recent illness and will soon be able to return to duty.

Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Kromer, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Kromer, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Cartmell, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Cornell. A regular schedule of hops for the winter has been announced, and there will be one formal and one informal hop the first and third Fridays of each month. Sanday evening Lieut.

G. J. Oden was host at a chafing-dish supper and musicale in his rooms at the bachelor quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Kleysinger. Chapecomed the party, which included Miss Wilson, Major Read, After the games a salad course was served. The guests included Major Read, After the games a salad course was served. The guests included Major and Mrs. Evening Capt. and Mrs. Ryan were given a surprise party at their quarters, in honor of their twenty-first wedding anniversary. The guests played five hundred, and the prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Ryeninger and Miss Jones, Miss Ord, Major Read, Capt. and Mrs. Ryeninger and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell. Tuesday evening Miss Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Go

FORT PORTER.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1909.

The important event of the week was the coming of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who paid short visits to Fort Porter, en route to Fort Wayne and homeward bound. Col. W. T. Wood, I.G. Dept., was in Buffalo a few days ago, and called to pay his respects to the commanding officer of the post, Major Edwin P. Pendleton. Capt. and Mrs. Ulysses G. Worrilow on their way to New York, last week spent the day at the Castle with Major and Mrs. Pendleton. Captain Worrilow is the quartermaster of the 29th, stationed at Governors Island. Mrs. Keller, wife of Lieut. Charles Keller, arrived a few days ago from her home in San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. Fred Jacobs, of Fort Wayne, came down on Friday to dine and go to the theater with friends in the post.

Mrs. Mitchell visited a few friends from the city to meet the "younger set" and play bridge last week. Mrs. Lane, who is at Fort Nisgara, will spend part of the winter at Fort Porter with her daughter, Mrs. Saunders. Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders will spend Thanksgiving Day at Fort Wayne with Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwyn. Capt. and Mrs. Perry entertained at a Sunday night supper most delightfully in honor of Mrs. and Lieutenant Keller. Philip and Harry Pendleton, who are off at coilege, also Mr. Eaton, of New York, a brother of Mrs. Sheldon Vielie, of Buffalo, asked all the ladies of the garrison to her beautiful tea on Saturday, and the invitation was accepted by Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Nesbit and Miss Adams and Mrs. Cohn L. Tiernon are at the Jackson Sanitarium at Dansville, where the Captain continues quite ill.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Nov. 23. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC PLEET

Rear Admiral Scaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.
First Division.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard. Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Second Division

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S. 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Third Division. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral NAVY AND ARMY MEN

We number among our depositors many of your associates in all parts of the world and invite you to send for full in-formation, telling the manner in which they allot their sales to this large, safe bank, no matter where they are located

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The PENN TUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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JAMES E. BAYNE, Service Agent, 164-166 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Wainwright.) Capt. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Util C.B.S., Commander.

Comly.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Nortolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Ohito, 1st C.B.S., 2C0 guns. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Nov. 22 from Newport, R.I., for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Armored Cruiser Squadron.

NORTH OAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Bend mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Montana, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, N.H.

NEW YORK, A.G., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps, At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Bandall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. G. E. Petterson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Goorge Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 19 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PANTHEE (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Placed in service Nov. 20 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Placed in service Nov. 20 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain. master. Arrived Nov. 21 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, station, Portsmouth, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FIRET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

Address mail for vessels of the First Squadron as follows:

Port.

The ships of the squadron will visit Ohinese and Japanese ports as follows:

Tennessee—Washington:

Manila Dec. 1, 1909

Yokohama (coal). Dec. 30, 1909

Galifornia—South Dakota:

Manila Dec. 1, 1909

Woosung Dec. 30, 1909

Jan. 19, 1910

West Virginia—Pennsylvania:

Manila Dec. 31, 1909

Kobe (coal). Jan. 16, 1910

The squadron will resseemble off Yokohama on Jan. 19, 1910

The squadron will resseemble off Yokohama of the squadron from

Feb. 1, 1910
Francisco, Cal...... Feb. 15, 1910
he date given for the departure of t

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Ballardvale THE BALLARDVALE **OpringWater**

SPRINGS CO.. Boston, Mass.

Manila-Dec. 1-is tentative, as it depends upon the completion of target practice.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree). Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Manila, P.I.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Henry. T. Mayo. At Manila, P.I.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Oharles C. Rogers. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Manila, P.I.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore.

At Manila, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At Manila, P.I. Manila, P.I.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond.
At Manila, P.I.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M.
Taylor. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. aylor. In reserve at the hay,, ress there. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. n reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Dvision. There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.
Rear Admiral Giles B. Harbor, Commander. Rear Admiral John Hubbard ordered to command. ddress mail for vessels of Third Squadron as follows: Pa Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division

First Division.

OHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I. OLEVELAND. P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Manila, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

DENVER, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. The Denver will leave the Asiatic Station about Jan. 1 for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

GALVESTON, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At Manila, P.I. The Galveston will leave the Asiatic Station about Jan. 1 for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

Second Division.

Second Division.

OHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought
home in the spring of 1910 to the navy yard, Bremerton,
Wash. to be placed out of commission.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr.
At Shanghai, China.

At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O.
Smith At Shanghai. China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claude A.
Bonvillian. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Chandler
K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philip-

pines.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas
Withers, jr. Arrived Nov. 20 at Amoy, China.
ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr.
Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern

Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L.

Lowman. At Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan.

Arrived Nov. 20 at Amoy, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
CHAUNCEY destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNajr. At
Cavita. P.I. Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At
Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At Cavite,

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite,

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Thomas Cassidy. At Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Pleet Auxiliaries.

Address mail for the auxiliaries of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Manila, P.I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Arethusa has been ordered to proceed to the Atlantic coast via the Strait of Magellan.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. Sailed Nov. 21 from Pichilinque Bay, Mexico, for Panama. GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Manila, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I.
NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I.
RAINBOW (transport). 17 second-one.

Bay, Mexico.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Cavite, P.I.

BELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Nov. 11 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal. YORKTOWN, G. 6 guns. Comdt. Harry A. Field. At Mag dalena Bay, Mexico. Comdt. Victor Blue ordered to command.

wessels on special service or unassigned BAILEY (torpedoboat). Ensign Virgil Baker. Arrived Nov.

21 nt Jacksonville, Fla. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cavite, P.I. The Caesar will leave Cavite about Dec. 1 for Boston, Mass., via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Hensy B. Wilson. Sailed Nov. 22 from the navy yard, New York, for Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. William R. Shoemaker ordered to command. CHIOAGO, P.O., 18 guns. Comdr. John Hood. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bisn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboab). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived Nov. 18 at Port Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz. Arrived Nov. 15 at Bocasdel Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboat). Lieut. Henry R. Keiter. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. FORTUNE (parent ship to submarines Erampus and Pike). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there. FORTOR (parent ship to submarines Erampus and Pike). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

HST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Arrived Nov. 19 at Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Comdr. Tother share. Henry E. Keiter. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.
IROQUOIS (tng). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Honolulu. Address there.
MARCELLUS (collie) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. Sailed Nov. 17 from Newport News, Va., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., NY, city.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., NY, city.
MAYELOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMEEN (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. Sailed Nov. 20 from Philadelphia for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fls. Address there.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there. Has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, New York NEW ORLEANS, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The New Orleans has been ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty with the Third Squadron of the Facilic Fleet.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bisn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there. Is in reserve.

naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy ard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Btan. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows. Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATUKENT (tug). Chief Btan. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Sausslito, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address smail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy ard. Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

POYOMAO (tug). Chief Btsn. Ermest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

POYOMAO (tug). Chief Btsn. Ermest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PRATELE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy gard, Philadelphis, Pa. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Baston, Mass. Address there.

SORPION, G., Lieut. Alea Buchanan.

Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SHITH (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Boyd to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STEELING (collier) merchant compliment. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Boyd to command. Ordered placed in commission Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C

city.
TEOUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy
yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy
yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh (retired).
Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Ad-

Is in reserve as an end of the state of the

Guantanamo Bay, Cusa.
city.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead.
Arrived Nov. 21 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.
WINSLOW (torpedoboat). Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill.
In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET. Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. Commander.

DIXIE (parent ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut.
Paul Foley. Arrived Nov. 21 at Philadelphia. Send mail
in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

All vessels of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla have been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. First Division.

First Division.

WORDEN (destroyer). Placed in reserve Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BLAKELY (torpedoboat). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

STOCKTON (torpedoboat). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PORTER (torpedoboat). Placed in reserve Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Commander.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At
the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
WILKES (torpedobat). Ensign George C. Pegram. Sailed



Nov. 21 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

THORNTON (torpedoboat). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. Sailed Nov. 21 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TINGEY (torpedoboat). Ensign Warren C. Nixon. Sailed Nov. 21 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Third Division.

Third Division.

Lieut. Harold R. Stark, Commander.

Send mail for boats of Third Division to the navy yard,
Charleston, S.C. Charleston, S.C.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboat). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Arrived Nov. 21 at Jacksonville, Fla.
DUPONT (torpedoboat). Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. Arrived Nov. 21 at Jacksonville, Fla.
BIDDLE (torpedoboat). Placed in reserve Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SHUBRICK (torpedoboat). Ensign George B. Wright. Arrived Nov. 21 at Jacksonville, Fla.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE PLEET. Comdr. George W. Kline, Commander.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Submarine Flotilla.

First Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

The submarines Plunger, Viper, Tarantula, Cuttlefish and Octopus will be formed into a reserve submarine flotilla at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., under the direct charge of the senior submarine commanding officer. This flotilla, however, will in turn be under the command of the commander of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla at the Charleston yard.

Send mail for bots of flotilla, except Octopus and Nina, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

VIPER. Ensign Stoan Dannenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER. Ensign Sloan Dannennower. At the havy yard, folk, Va.
CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TARANTULA. Is in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. PLUNGER. Is in reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John C. Coghlan. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

RESERVE TORPEDO PLOTILLA.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILIA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboats: Craven,
Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Rodgers, Mackenzie, Cushing and
Barney, and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for
the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO PLEET.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (parent ship). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

First Flotilla.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Bandolph P. Scudder. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank McCammon, Commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCammon. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

PERBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillbart. At Magdelna Bay, Mexico.

Third Flotilla.
Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander. Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

ROWAN (torpedoboat). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy
yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboat). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson.
At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila, FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole,

Receiving and Station Ships

Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city,
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired.
At the naval station, Tutula, Samao. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELIATION (stationary training ship). Capt. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, polishes and preserves the teeth. It contains no pumice or any other gritty matter-no acids or fermentable sugars. Used in the morning it neutralizes and removes harmful mouth acids that accumulate during the night.

Teeth of persons subject to acid or bilious stomachs are liable to discoloration, which requires extra friction to remove. This friction can be applied by the use of SOZODONT Tooth Powder or SOZODONT Tooth Paste without fear of scratching the enamel of the teeth or tarnishing the gold work in the mouth. Rub a bit between the finger and the palm of the hand and taste its absolute freedom from grit.

Sold at every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the naval station, Gruantanamo Bay, Cuba, Send mail in care of P.M., N. veity, Carly, Car

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphla,
Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the
State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr.
Luy H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street,
New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

Aileen, New York, Abarenda, Norfolk, Va. Adder, Cavite, Ajax, Portsmouth, N.H. Alabama, at New York.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacols, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.O.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, at Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Fhiladelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Patapsco, Boston, Mass.
Assassoit, Key West, Patapsco, Boston, Mass.
Ostoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Standish, Anna

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Baltimore, at New York. Bennington, at Mare Island. Bonita, at Boston.

Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Concord, at Bremerton.
Decatur, at Olongapo.
DeLong, at Boston, Mass.
Detroit, at Boston.
Eagre, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Grayling, at Boston.
Gwin, at Newport.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Holland, at Norfolk.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iowa, at Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Maine, at Portsmowth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Massachusetts, at New York.
VESSEES LOANED
Alert, Sausalito, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit,
Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledeo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Michigan, at Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Moccasin, at Cavite.
Moradosck, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Narwhal, at Boston.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.
Panay, at Mare Island.
Quiros, at Mare Island.
Reid, at Boston.
Restless, at Nowport, R.I.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
South Carolina, at Philadelphia
Stiletto, at Newport.
Stingray, at Boston.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Tarpon, at Boston.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Vesuvius, at Boston.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

TO NAVAL MILITIA

TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Nashville, Chicago, Ill.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Oneida, Washington, D.O.

Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.

Puritan, Washington, D.C.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.,

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., in temporary command. Major Gen. T. H. Barry to command.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., in temporary command. Major Gen. T. H. Barry to command.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Dever, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., 8t. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf., temporarily in command.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Devernors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta; Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.
Hars., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Mamila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L. March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906, to again for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and be stationed as follows: Hqrs. and one battalion to Ft. Walla Walla; six troops to Presidio of S.F.; and two troop to Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Hqrs. and ten troops to sail for Manila on Dec. 5, 1999, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909, and will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, for station.

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7th Cay.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M. Ft.
Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops
E and H. Ft. Apache, Ariz.
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. L and M.
Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.
13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A. B. C. E., F. G., H. I and K sailed
from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 5; D. Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila April 5, 1910; M. Presidio,
San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila March 5, 1910; L.
Boise Bks., Idaho. To sail March 5 for Manila.
15th Cav.—Hqrs. A. B. C. D. Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K. L and
M. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E. F., G. and H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

noth Cay.—Hqrs. A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, R, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

PIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio. S.F., Cal.; A and B will sail for Manila June 5, 1910; Battery C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1910.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and C, Ft. Russell, Wyo. To sail for Manila June 5, 1910; Battery D, Manila, P.I., will sail for U.S. July 15, 1910 for station at Ft. Vancouver, Wash.; E and F, arrived Manila, April, 1909; A and B, Vancouver Blss., Wash.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; C and D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Batteries O and D, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, O and F, Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station April 15, 1910; B attery C will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station on Nov. 15, 1910; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

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3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Ft. Honroe, Va.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. Greble, Ri.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Koultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
23d. Ft. Howard, Md.
24th. Ft. Washington, Md.
55th. Ft. Washington, Md.
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55th. Ft. Howard, Md.
24th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Koultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Koultrie, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
25th. Ft. Morroe, Va.
25th. Manila. Will sail for U.S. April 15. 1910, for Station at Ft. Monroe, Va.
25th. Manila. Will sail for U.S. April 15. 1910, for Station at Ft. Monroe, Va.
27th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
27th. Ft. Kornee, Va.
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
27th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
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152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
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153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
1.156th. Ft. Wollworth, N.Y.
158th. Ft. Williams, Me.
1.160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. *Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. *Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
164th. *Jackson Bks., La.
165th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
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INFANTRY.

INPANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas,
Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assimiboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I., in September, 1909.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for U.S. on May 15, 1910,
and take station at Ft. Crook, Neb., and Ft. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.T.
6th Inf.—Hgrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.;
E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula,
Mont. To sail from S.F. for Manila Jan. 5, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Hgrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, D, E, F, G, H, I, L
and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; K, Ft. Mason, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I.
sail from S.F. for Manila April 5, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sun Houston, Tex. Will
sail from S.F. for Manila April 5, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hgrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived in August, 1909.
13th Inf.—Ht. Wasneworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. To sail for U.S. Feb. 15, 1910,
and will be divided between Fts. Harrison and Missoula,
Mont., and Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Lougan H. Roots, Ark.
Will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Ordered to U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, from Manila.

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19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, O, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackennie, Wyo. To sail from S.F. for Manils Feb. 5, 1010.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manils, P.I. arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.

21st Inf.—Manils. P.I. Arrived October, 1909.

21st Inf.—Manils. P.I. Arrived October, 1909.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alacks; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon. Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liseum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Epbert, Alaska; Hgrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

23d Inf.—Address Manils, F.I. To sail for U.S. March 15, 1910. and take station at Fts. Bliss and McIntosh, Tex., and Ft. Clark, Texas.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, O, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., NY.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. 25th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich. 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn. 29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich. 29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Fresidio of Monterey, Cal. Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manils, P.I.

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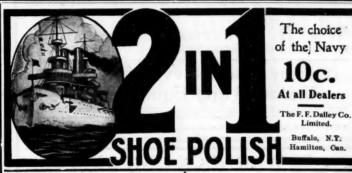
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., November 30, 1909, and publicly opened imbediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. No number: Coal for foreign ports for calendar year 1910.—Sch. 1929: Turret lathe.—Sch. 1933: Evaporated apples, evaporated peaches, tinned pears, sirup, sugar, coffee.—Sch. 1935: Pine.—Sch. 1936: Tobacco.—Sch. 1939: Dry goods.—Sch. 1936: Tobacco.—Sch. 1939: Dry goods.—Sch. 1936: Tobacco.—Sch. 1939: Pry goods.—Sch. 1940: Sodium carbonate, megaphones, parabolic mirrors, conduit fittings, rosettes, sockets, dusters, mail pouches.—Sch. 1941: Watches.—Sch. 1948: Matel polish.—Sch. 1945: Lavatories, heaters, plumbing supplies.—Sch. 1946: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 1947: Steel.—Sch. 1948: Cans and cases, leather, tracing cloth, grease.—Sch. 1950: Rivets, bolts, and nuts, steel plates.—Sch. 1951: Colcium chloride, sponges.—Sch. 1952: Clothes stops, brushes, coffee tins.—Sch. 1953: Cooking and kitchen utensils. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 11-15-09.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN of the Army and Navy should have our MILITARY SHOULDER BRACE. Send 50c. for sample. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Military, Box 451, Patchogue, N.Y.